Cambria Freeman
is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PENNA.,
BY JAMES G. HASSON, 3

Guaranteed Circulation, - - - - 1,200

Subscription Rates.

One copy, 1 year, cash in advance $1 50
do do if not paid within 3 months. 1.75
do do if not paid within 6 months. 2.00
do do if not paid within the year. 2.25

☞ To persons residing outside of the county to cover additional cost per year will be charged to pay postage.

☞ In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who do not furnish their own interests by paying in accordance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞ Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop it you must. None but scalawags do other wise.—Don't be a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

VOLUME XXVIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894. NUMBER 1.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$ 1.50
1 inch, 3 months	2.50
1 inch, 6 months	3.50
1 inch 1 year	5.00
2 inches, 6 months	6.00
2 inches, 1 year	10.00
3 inches, 6 months	8.00
3 inches, 1 year	12.00
¼ column, 6 months	10.00
¼ column, 6 months	20.00
½ column, 1 year	35.00
½ column, 6 months	40.00
1 column, 1 year	75.00

Business items, first insertion, 10c. per line subsequent insertions 5c. per line

Administrator's and Executor's Notices. $2.50
Auditor's Notices. 2.50
Stray and similar Notices. 2.00

☞ Resolutions or proceedings of any corporation or society and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest must be paid for as advertisements.

Book and Job Printing of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the lowest prices. And don't you forget it.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most Most ; Uniformly ; Satisfactory ; Oils in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,
PITTSBURG DEPT.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

oct18.89-1yr.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1889.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific Ocean. Five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, tongue black, and all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Taken by and large we were pretty badly off. All our ship-mates were sufficiently destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen any brought back by any of other treatment since, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in my way of the good Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you might like of this, and send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, "ALEX Y. WINDAYE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only reliable alterative Blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of scrofula, Mercury, and Constitutional Diseases from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

Colombo American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

FOR ARTISTIC JOB PRINTING

TRY THE FREEMAN.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

FREE

$10.00 worth of Lovely Music for Forty Cents, including one year of the Brightest, Liveliest and most popular Journal, with vocal and instrumental selections in each issue, elegant number, including nine large size Portraits.

CONTRIBUTED BY
PADEREWSKI, the Great Pianist,
ADELINA PATTI and
MINNIE HAUK.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO.
Broadway Theatre Bldg., New York City.
CANVASSERS WANTED.

DANN'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a trial. Removes feeling of fullness after meals in a few days. Restores the kidneys when diseased and poisons the blood, and relieves cause removed you cannot have health. Cured when five years of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. L. Lee, Milton, Methuen, Pa. 2,000 other similar testimonials. $1 a bottle. Cure guaranteed.

Dann's Kidney Cure Co.,
520 Venango street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all reliable druggists. 4.21.90

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent

EBENSBURG, PA.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not stop here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists throughout the world, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, to the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home overnight. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease. Good for Laying Hens.

It is the only Positive Cure known. It is a concentrated vegetable preparation. Two ounces will make one hundred hens lay. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 25 cents per package, five packages $1. Large 11 pound can by express, $2.50. Circulars free. Sold by druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Sheridan's Condition Powder is sold by the Best Poultry Dealers in the World. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. H. R. SHERIDAN & CO., 45 Custom House St., Providence, R. I.

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More ills result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU.

Steel Picket Fence.

CHEAPER THAN WOOD

The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. (This is not a netting) as used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Heights. We also manufacture Iron Fronts, Cresting, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cotter Irons, and Railing, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

TAYLOR & DEAN,
701, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUGGIES at ½ Price

CARTS & HARNESS. We Quote Prices on Top Buggies, Phaetons, Pony Phaetons, Surreys, Carriages, Spring Wagons, Spring Carts, Buggy Harness, Saddles, Whips, Blankets, Robes, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Morgan Saddle & Cart Co. Price List Free.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO.
12 to 18 Lawrence St., Cincinnati, O.

MEN BE MANLY

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS 5 days, and if it does not prove to you that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the best varieties, old and new, replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission paid from the start. Write for terms.

H. E. Hooker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
Established 1865. Incorporated 1883.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ENERGETIC, pushing and bright to represent the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada, the largest in the Dominion. Over 700 acres of fruit and ornamental stock. Position permanent and lucrative. Our hardy Canadian grown stock sells readily where properly introduced. Send for terms now and secure choice of territory. STONE & WELLINGTON,
Toronto, Canada.
Aug.6m.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

WAITING.

Sitting in the coziest corner
Humming o'er the old-time lays,
Living in the past and present,
Mixing now with yesterdays,
Grandpa, grandma, dear old couple,
Light and comfort of our home,
Pass their twilight hours serenely,
Neath our humble cottage dome.

Now their days are growing shorter,
Now their years seem not so long,
And their dim eyes will turn backward
Where their youthful pleasures throng;
Now their hold on life grows weaker,
On they falter as they go,
But their faith all fears subduing
Leaves no room for selfish woe.

Not a shadow mars the beauty
Of their peaceful love-lit sky,
Death is but the gate to Heaven
They will enter by and by.
So I hear them talking softly,
In the firelight's ruddy glow,
Of the joys of years and present,
Waiting for their time to go.
—M. J. M. Smith, in Christian at Work.

LEAVING HOME.

Uncle Henry's Heart Is Touched by a Familiar Picture.

Bright and early they arrived at the fair grounds, and the first building they entered was the Art palace. It must not be inferred from this fact that they loved art—not at all. They came to this structure simply because it was a part of the exposition they had not visited before. They had come several hundred miles to see the fair, and it would weigh heavily on their minds if they failed to see any portion of it. Impelled by a stern sense of duty, they had "done" every building, from the convent of La Rabida to Horticultural hall—even though the exhibits in some of them were as unintelligible to them as the inscriptions on an Egyptian obelisk. The Art palace and the Fisheries building alone remained to be visited; and it was to complete their cycle of sight-seeing that they had come to the fair this morning.

It took no close observer to see that they were simple, well-to-do country people. One knew instinctively that their paths had lain in sequestered places, through cool, green pastures, where mild-eyed kine grazed contentedly and birds sang through the long summer days. It was plain to be seen by their honest faces that they were far better versed in the ways of nature than in the wiles of man. This trip to the fair was the supreme event of their lives—the brightest bit of color spread into the dull gray of every-day life they had never before experienced anything more important than a county fair; and this great carnival of the nations seemed so stupendous and overpowering that sometimes a feeling of awe came over them. They realized the hopelessness of seeing and comprehending more than a small part of the whole. At such times, Uncle Henry would sigh and sadly remark that he "reckoned" it was too big for him.

Uncle Henry was the head of the family. He had a kind, honest face, and a look of simplicity that was refreshing. Lucy, his wife, was a hearty, buxom old lady, who looked at peace with the whole world. Their youngest child was with them—a pretty, budding girl of seventeen or thereabouts. Then there was Uncle Henry's sister, an old maid, whose patient face gave evidence that her life had been one long sacrifice for the welfare of others.

"I reckon I didn't care no more 'bout sight for chromos," remarked Uncle Henry, as they passed rapidly through the various sections.

"I kind o' like to see 'em," said his wife. "But dear me! Here's so many you git all mixed up. You can't begin to stop and look at 'em all close, for if you did you wouldn't git through in all day."

"Ma, look here!" called the girl, attracted by a painting of a bouquet of gorgeous flowers. "Ain't this beautiful? Wish I had it. Reckon they'd sell it, pa?"

"Course," answered her father. "Sell anything here for money."

"Won't you buy it for me?" she coaxed.

"What's the use buyin' pickchers when you git such nice ones free with every pound of tea you buy?" Uncle Henry asked.

"But they're not like these here, pa. These are all painted. They're only printed."

"Oh, I see. All done by hand, eh? Wal, I think some of 'em better been left undone."

They sat down on one of the sofas to rest.

"Ma, I want to learn to paint," said the girl. "There's a lady stays at the Johnson's who teaches folks to make pictures. Can't I learn?"

"I reckon it's nice to know how to do such things," said the mother. "What do you think about it, Henry?"

"Think it's nonsense!" said Henry, decisively. "No earthly use. Let Flora learn to paint, and our house would soon be a reg'lar pickcher gallery, like this. You go into the Johnson's, where that teacher stays, and you see a sunflower here and a cat-tail there, and a long-legged bird of some sort over yonder. Johnson was tellin' me his girls had got the craze so bad they even 'decorated' the coal-scuttle and the spade, and wouldn't let him use 'em. If Flora wants to learn to paint, I'll git some white lead and oil and let 'er tackle the front-yard fence."

No one made any response, and he continued: "We've seen all this we want to, I guess. Let's go over to that place where the queer fishes is."

They were passing through a gallery in the United States section, trying to find an outlet. The old maid sister, who brought up the rear of the little group, stopped to examine a picture more closely.

"Look here, Henry," she said.

The picture to which she called his attention was entitled: "Breaking Home Ties." The scene was a plain, bare room in an old-fashioned farmhouse. A lad, perhaps eighteen, was leaving his boyhood's home to go out alone into the broad, unknown world. His mother, an infinity of maternal affection in her tearful eyes, stood by him, both her hands resting on his shoulders. The boy's father had turned toward the open door. In his hand was a carpetsack like those our grandfathers carried; it held the few belongings of the departing lad. The aged grandmother regarded the scene, a look of sadness in her patient face. A young lady sister sat near by, her hand resting on the head of the family dog—a great, noble animal, that looked anxiously into the young man's face as though striving to fathom the meaning of the strange solemnity. A younger sister—a mere child—stood near. Through the open door could be seen the driver waiting to convey his passenger to the village.

The boy's face was a study. It showed the keen regret he felt in leaving mother, friends and home. There was no bravado or assumed carelessness in it. One felt that tears were almost ready to start—probably would when the excitement of separation was over. But there was no weakness in the face—it expressed high purpose and firm resolution. It was hard for him to go like this; but once started he would never turn back—he would accomplish what he set about, quietly and determinedly. He was one of those boys you trust instinctively, feeling that a good mother's influence is strong within him.

It seemed so real, one could almost fancy hearing the parting words: "God bless you, my boy. Be true to yourself, and do not forget your home and mother."

Uncle Henry regarded the picture for some time in silence. It evidently appealed to him strongly, for as he looked his face took on a retrospective expression. The passing crowds were unheeded. The time, the place were alike forgotten. The memory of the White City—of forty years of toil and hardship that came before—faded from his memory like a dream when one awakens. He forgot everything but a little New Hampshire homestead and a weeping mother's last farewell.

Some one in passing brushed rudely against him. He started as one who is aroused from slumber; then turning to his sister, asked:

"Mighty purty pickcher, ain't it, Alice?"

"Yes, 'tis; right purty."

"It 'minds me somehow of that day I left home. Don't it you, Alice?"

"Yes, it does."

"Must be 'bout forty years ago, ain't it?"

"Forty year, come next May."

"That chap there's just about my age then. And you was the size of that little girl, too. Queer, ain't it? Alice, that day comes back so clear I see it all—mother tellin' me good-by, and father bringin' the team 'round to the front door, and you standin' there cryin'—all so plain!

"And I remember her last words, too (Heary, it breaks my heart to let you go, but I guess it's for the best. I know you'll always be a man, and not do what you'd be ashamed to tell father and me about, won't you, my boy?'

"That was forty year ago, and all that time that scene has stood out in my mind just as plain as if I had a fotygraf of it there. And this pickcher 'minds me of it powerful. Somehow it brings it all back, and for awhile I sorter forgot and ima grined I was leavin' home agin'."

There were tears in Alice's eyes, while a sort of haze gathered on Uncle Henry's old-fashioned eye-glasses, and he found it necessary to wipe them with his handkerchief.

"Say!" he exclaimed, as though struck by a sudden idea, "I wonder who made that chromo. If I knew the man I'd offer 'im two dollars to make me another just like it. Yes I would," he persisted, in answer to an incredulous glance from his wife. "I'm high, I reckon, the way pickchers sell nowdays, but I'd be willin' to give it for this. I'd like to have it in a nice black walnut frame hung over the organ in the parlor."

"It's kind of purty, but I don't see nothing very wonderful about it," said his wife.

"Course not! You wasn't there. You didn't break no home-ties like I did. Always lived close to your ma and pa till they died. But I tell you I know how it feels to leave a good home and the best mother in the world, and go 'way off whers the probability is you'll never see 'em ag'in. I know how a boy feels about then, for I've been through the mill. Say, Flora, do you reckon if you was to take paintin' lessons you could do such pickchers as that?"

"I reckon so," was the answer.

"Well, I'll tell ye what we'll do. When we git back home, you may go to that paintin' teacher and have 'er learn you to paint. But if I was you I wouldn't pay no grea' attention to makin' sunflowers and cat-tails. If I was a painter I'd make somethin' like that—somethin' common folks like me can understand and appreciate. I wouldn't waste two seconds drawin' long-legged storks and posies nobody never sees growin'. Maybe these are all well enough, and the reason I can't appreciate 'em is because I ain't up on such things. But what I do like is a pickcher like this—somethin' you can look at and study, and feel the better for doin' it."—Walter Hall Jewett, in Chicago Graphic.

Dipping Up Rice Birds.

The Charleston News tells some marvelous stories about the abundance of rice birds in the dikes and marshes back of that city. There are always plenty of them for the sportsmen and caterer at this season of the year, but never before have they been seen in such swarms, darkening the air as they flit from place to place. They have almost ceased to be a target for shotguns, and are so thick and close together that they are caught with a dip net like so many fish. One amateur marksman reports that with two discharges of his shotgun he brought down one hundred and eighty of the birds. The News says: "The regular way now, however, is to get a boat and a dip net and go among the ditches in the old rice fields and dip up the birds. A gentleman went out a few nights ago and returned with one thousand, two hundred and thirty-six birds. It required a wagon and two buckboards to carry them all home. Quite a considerable sum has been realized by several parties who embarked in the rice-bird business. They can be bought on the plantations for a mere song, and when taken to the town are sold for at least twenty-five cents a dozen."

Just for Luck.

"I tell you what," said Mr. Watts, "I saw a remarkable exhibition of animal intelligence to-day!"

"What was that?" said Mr. Potts.

"Why, a bridal party started from the house across the street from where I live, and one of the horses threw a shoe. Now what do you think of that?"—Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTING THE RACCOON.

Exciting Sport in the Fall on the Western Reserve.

An Exceedingly Tricky Animal That Can Be Captured Only by the Assistance of Trained Dogs.

The corn is fully ripe in the shock in many fields on the western reserve, and the season for raccoon hunting, or "cooning," as it is more often called, has arrived, with its attendant scenes of sport and excitement. He who has never experienced the pleasures incident to a night in the woods with a trained "coon" dog during the month of October can only learn what he has missed by enjoying such an outing at the earliest opportunity, says the Cleveland Leader.

To hunt the raccoon at night with success, a trained dog is indispensable; for the scent, disposition and "coon" education of the dog are directly responsible for the number of pelts which are brought in at a sometimes early hour in the morning. In the selection of a dog for the sport it is not best to choose a hound, as the ability and persistence of these dogs in "giving tongue" warn the raccoon of his danger and give that crafty little animal ample time to seek safe seclusion in the hollow of some large tree, which size and value prevents the hunter from cutting down. If the dog's education has been neglected, and he manifests an inclination to follow the trail of rabbits rather than that of the raccoon, the hunter will not be likely to carry anything home further than the remembrance of a midnight ramble in the woods.

However, many dogs about whose ancestry there clusters an imperishable halo of mystery, develop into remarkable "coon" dogs. Some of them are very keen-scented, and will follow the trail of a raccoon over the ground where the scent of rabbits and other animals is encountered every few yards. A well-trained dog will take large circles and skirt along the edge of woods that border corn-fields, never "giving tongue" until their approach to the coon is so close that the vivacious little animal finds escape by flight impossible and scales the nearest tree. Then the frantic and prolonged notes of the dog proclaim to the hunter, who may be some distance away, that the game is "up" and a coon has been "treed." If the tree is a small one so much the better. The animal is either shaken out of the branches and the dog given an opportunity of testing his metal, or else the coon is shot while in the tree and the dog allowed in at the finish. It often happens that the tree is a large one, and then the scientific part of coon hunting is brought into requisition. The hunter resorts to what is called "shining the coon." This is done by placing a lantern upon the head and walking around the tree until the reflection of two small balls of fire denotes the location of the game. Sometimes several pairs of gleaming eyes are revealed by the rays of the lantern, and then the hunter knows that the night's work will be a good one. The explosion of a heavily-charged shotgun is the means employed to dislodge the coon from his lofty perch, and he falls to the earth with a substantial thud.

The coon is an exceedingly tricky animal, especially so if he be an old-timer of the "swamp" variety—one that has encountered steel traps or innumerable dogs or been filled with bird shot. He will take to rail fences, cross streams, run along the bottom of shallow creeks for long distances, and jump anything but a freight train when thoroughly alarmed. If the dog is inexperienced, the coon is usually able to baffle his pursuers, and is safe from further annoyance for the time being. But oftentimes the sagacity of the dog will resurrect the trail that suddenly terminated at the creek, and the generalship of the pursuer proves him master of the situation.

A favorite haunt of the coon in October is in the cornfields that skirt the largest tracts of woodland. They visit the cornfields to feed as soon as darkness settles, and will sometimes go several miles to a favorite locality. They are hunted for their pelts, which may bring from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents in the market, and for the rare sport that it affords at this season of the year. Not infrequently on these expeditions the dog blunders on to one of those odorous animals that have large, bushy, black tails, and a white stripe running down the back. Sometimes the acquaintance so suddenly formed is of a lasting nature. In this event the faithful companion of man in an exciting chase is forced to abandon his favorite rag by the fire that he has been wont to lie and dream upon, and finds himself secretly fastened to a large airy shed at a satisfactory distance from the house. If he is sensitive and refined the dog takes the ostracism to which he has been subjected and the pronounced coldness on the part of the family circle to heart, and is not again known to "bark up the wrong tree."

There are two distinctive species of the North American raccoon. The California or Texas animals differ from those found east of the Mississippi river in that they have black feet. The fur of the prairie coon of the west is of lighter color than that of his eastern brother. This is accounted for by the fact that all fur-bearing animals have darker coats in the more thickly timbered regions.

America's Merchant Marine.

The transportation fleet of the United States at the beginning of 1893, with the exception of canalboats, numbered 25,540 vessels of all classes, of which 5,667 were steamers, 8,912 were sailing vessels and 10,561 were barges of unrigged vessels, whose gross tonnage was 7,653,676 tons, and whose estimated value stood at $215,069,300. Other totals show that during the preceding year the freight movement by the whole operating American fleet amounted to 172,-110,173 tons of all commodities. Others show that the number of persons of all classes employed to made up the ordinary or complementary crews of all operating vessels of the United States, exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and gulf of Mexico, numbered 106,436, and that the total amount paid in wages was no less than $56,807,-250.

FUTURE OF ALUMINUM.

Roofs for Houses and Hulls for Vessels Sure to Be Made of It.

Aluminum, which itself possesses a high degree of specific heat, does not really absorb heat itself, and thus is not liable to the chief objection to iron buildings in hot countries. But apart from light decorative purposes, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, such as balconies, cupolas, finials and verandas, it is as a roofing material that aluminum should be most welcome to the builder. In plates or scales, two-thirds lighter than copper, uncorroded by air and undimmed even by the sulphur of London smoke, it should make a roof fit for a palace of romance.

The humbler elements of health and comfort in the house hardly less important than its external defenses against the weather—pipes, cisterns, taps and gutters, now made of iron which rusts, or lead which poisons—would be more enduring and far more healthy if made of this light and cleanly metal, which might also take the place of all water-holding vessels now made of heavy, brittle earthenware or painted tin. An aluminum bath is among the probable luxuries of the next century. But it is not as a mere accessory to comfort and convenience that real development of the new metal should lie. It is for use at sea that its most marked quality of lightness obviously fits it.

The marine engineer and the naval architect, who are already looking in this direction for a reduction of the weight which is inseparable from this of efficacy, whether in speed or cargo, cannot neglect the possibilities of a metal, which, when mixed in the proportion of one to fifty, gives to aluminum-bronze a hardness and toughness which makes it almost as reliable as steel, and which, if the proportions could be reversed and the strength preserved, would reduce the weight of ships and machinery alike by two-thirds. That is a problem which awaits the metallurgist for solution. The reduction in cost, judging by analogy, can only be a question of time and research.

The best steel now costs little more than one-half penny per pound, while aluminum is fifty times that price. But aluminum exists in far greater quantities than iron, is more widely distributed, and neither the limits of time nor the history of metallurgy forbid us to conjecture that, as the world has seen its age of stone, its age of bronze and its age of iron, so it may before long have embarked on a new and even more prosperous age of aluminum.

COYOTES HUNTING.

Relieving Each Other in the Chase After Fleet-Footed Jack Rabbits.

"Did you ever see a pack of coyotes a-rustlin' for grub?" asked an old California miner of a reporter recently. "I've lived on the desert for nigh onto thirty years," he resumed, "and seen many a queer sight, but coyotes a-rustlin' for grub beats them all. Them animals are as well trained as any body of soldiers ever was under General Grant. They elect a captain, whether by drawing straws or by ballot I don't recollect off-hand. Just at daylight a reveille calls the pack together and they come yelpin' and howlin' over the desert like a lot of things possessed, their appetites sharpened by the crisp air and eager for their reg'lar diet of jerked rabbit meat. The avant courriers sniff around among the sagebrush and greasewood, while the rest of the band form into a big circle, sometimes spreadin' out on the plain over a radius of two or three miles. The couriers head a jack-rabbit in the circle and the coyote nearest takes up the chase.

"You know a jack rabbit can run ten times faster than a coyote, and when the one in pursuit gets tuckered out the next one takes up the chase, and so on till the jack falls down dead from exhaustion. Then the whole pack leap onto him, their jaws snappin' like sheepblades in shearin' time. Then when the jack is disposed of another reville is sounded and the pack again form into a circle, and the circus is kept up until every one of the yelpin', yeller devils has satisfied his appetite, sometimes killin' hundreds of jacks and cottontails fur one meal, fur a coyote can eat a jack as big as himself and then looks as if he was clean starved to death. I was clean through the late unpleasantness with General Grant and I know what scientific generalin' is, and them coyotes know as much as any soldiers that ever lived about army tactics. The commander in chief is usually the oldest coyote in the pack, and he sits on a knoll where he can give orders to his lieutenants and aids, and what they don't know about ambuscades, maneuverin' and field tactics generally ain't worth knowin'."

The World's Presidents.

The president of the Argentine Republic is chosen for six years and receives an annual salary of $36,000. The French president receives a salary of $120,000, a house to live in, and allowances amounting to $120,000 more; his term of office is seven years, and he may be reelected. The president of the Swiss republic is elected from the seven federal councillors (who serve three years), and serves as president for one year, receiving a salary of $2,-700. He may be reelected after an interval of one year. The president of Mexico is paid $49,077 each year, and serves four years; he may be reelected now, Gen. Diaz, the present president, having had the constitution altered to permit him to serve.

Insect Brigands.

Wasps have become so much of a pest in England this year as to be a national nuisance. They swarm in houses and in bed-chambers, they rob orchards more effectively than a whole school of boys, and they destroy the finest peaches on the wall and the juiciest plums in the garden. "If you pick up a ripe pear under your favorite tree," says a London journal, "the chances are that half a dozen of these hot-tempered thieves will sally out of it, and you may hold yourself lucky if you do not get well stung."

—Right Reply in Right Place.—Vintor—"And so you are glad the schools are open?" Little Johnny—"No, I hain't, nuther." "But you just told that gentleman you were." "Of course. He's the teacher."—Des Moines Argonaut.

THE COTTAGE FAR AWAY.

I see with vision washed with tears,
Yet bright'ned up with smiles,
That which is far away in years
As well as far in miles:
A sweet but humble little spot,
Fair as a summer day,
To me its beauty hideth not—
The cottage far away.

I see what cannot now be seen.
The loved ones as before;
The curtained windows fresh and clean,
And mother at the door;
I hear the cheery voices
Of gone hearts—
'Tis but my own.
The cottage is

I cannot go to lo
The place as it
Some of the kind
And some are
So I shall calmly sit and view
The place in memory's ray,
To me so fair; to me so true—
The cottage far away.
—J. P. Hutchinson, in Chicago Record.

SIR WILLIAM'S CLEW.

How He Recovered His Stolen Property by the Aid of a Dog.

The 25th of March, 182—, was marked by a thaw succeeding a severe frost of three weeks' duration. At Lenham court, a mansion situated fifteen miles or so from London on the west side, great inconvenience and some damage had been caused by the bursting of a water-pipe during the day. In especial, one room was rendered so damp that its usual occupant, "Spencer"—Lady Brown-Salter's lady's maid—was compelled to change her sleeping place. Instead of sharing one of the housemaid's beds she chose, with her ladyship's permission, to make up a bed for herself in the small room, or large cupboard, situated at the end of the corridor which runs through the whole breadth of Lenham court on the first story. It was a room used to store trunks and boxes in, and Spencer placed some of these as a foundation for her couch. Many of these trunks had made the voyage to India and back, for Col. Sir William Brown-Salter had distinguished himself not a little in John Company's service. There had been much extra work for all the servants at Lenham court that day, and it was late before Spencer retired to her cupboard.

On getting into her bed she found her novel couch by no means so comfortable as it looked. It had to be rearranged, but on extinguishing her candle a second time she found herself as far from sleep as ever. While she twisted and turned she heard the stable clock strike two, and immediately afterward she became conscious of a subdued sound outside her door. Remembering the jokes at her expense at the supper table about the size of her bed chamber, it occurred to Spencer that her fellow servants might be going to play her a trick or indulge in some practical joke. So she slid from her uneasy couch, and removing the key from the lock—she had locked herself in on coming to bed—she applied her eye to the keyhole. The door, as we have said, faced directly the length of the corridor; about two yards from her stood a man, but not one of her fellow servants; he held a lighted candle in one hand, shading it with the other so as to cast the light now here, now there. His face was concealed by a mask of black crape and he was listening intently. A breathless minute or two passed, and, as if by magic, there were two or three other men in the corridor, all masked in crape, behind which their eyes shone in the candle gleams. They went and came and consulted, noiseless as so many specters. In and out of the rooms, locking doors behind them, now ascending to the third story, now descending to the basement; now the one holding and shadowing the candle was left alone again.

Spencer drew back from the keyhole a moment, trying to think if there was anything she could do. Sir William's room gave on to the corridor; he must be murdered, thought poor Spencer, or surely she would have heard some sound, for he often sat late reading and it was round his door that the thieves were clustered. He was a passionate man and powerful, beloved by his servants for his bounty, though feared on account of his temper. Surely he would have made a fight for it, if he had not been taken at some cruel disadvantage. What could she do? The alarm bell, even if she could muster courage to try and get to it, was quite at the other end of the house. Applying her eye once more to the keyhole, she was terrified to find not only darkness, but in the darkness some one breathing close to the door. Then the handle softly brushed her cheek as it was turned, and lock and hinges were strained by the silent pressure brought to bear upon them to such a degree that instinctively she drew back, expecting the door to be forced in upon her. The door creaked as the pressure relaxed, and just then the stable clock struck three.

As the minutes passed and silence was unbroken, Spencer gathered courage to look from her spying place. The watchman stood alone, candle in hand, in his former place. She became stiff and cold at her post; nothing moved that she could see or hear, except that the man trimmed his candle now and then with his fingers and turned his head watchfully from side to side, his eyes gleaming behind his mask and seeming now and again to fix themselves on her lurking place. At a low whistle from the basement he and his light vanished together. Taking the precaution to stop up the keyhole, Spencer struck steel and flint till she obtained a light, then huddled on a few clothes, inserted the key, turned it, stood one minute outside in silence and darkness, then snatching up her candle made a rush for the only open door in the corridor—it was her master's.

Round hand and foot to a chair and gagged was Sir William. The room was in the wildest confusion—boxes, caskets, chests all turned upside down, and their contents scattered indiscriminately on the floor. Her ladyship was in bed, bound and gagged, too. With nimble fingers Spencer set to work to free her master. No sooner was this accomplished than speechless and foaming at the mouth Sir William staggered out of the room and, to her dismay, she heard him descend the stairs. Having released her mistress the lady's maid next hurried to the rooms of her fellow servants, on all of whom the keys had been turned, after they had been threatened with instant death if they uttered a sound. They were soon released and the men servants descended in a body to the ground floor in search of their master. Here everything was in disorder. On the dining-room table were the remains of the thieves' supper, but Sir William, as well as the depredators, had vanished. The groom returned from the stables with the news that his master's favorite hunter was missing. There was no doubt now that he had gone single-handed in pur-

of posts
hall. When he reached the head of the avenue, three-quarters of a mile from the house, he dismounted to open the heavy gates. Then he perceived in the dawning light of the chill March morning a strange dog sitting shivering inside the gates, unable either to surmount or pass under them. He concluded at once that the cur belonged to his late visitors, and that, having staid behind, either for his supper or in search of game, his retreat had been cut off by the closing of the gates. He resolved to follow the clew thus given him, and was confirmed in his resolution when, the gates being opened, the animal scoured away with his nose to the ground in the direction of London. Away went the dog, and away galloped Sir William, keeping an eye upon him always. It was broad daylight when the three reached the outskirts of London, and Sir William was hailed by a voice he knew well. It was that of the major of his late regiment.

"Hallo, colonel, where are you off to so early?" Maj. Higgins was on his way home after a night's play at Brooks'.

"Turn your horse's head and I'll tell you," returned Sir William through his set teeth. The idea of communicating his losses and the indignity he, an old soldier, had suffered sufficed to make the blood, which his swift ride had kept at fever heat, boil again.

Maj. Higgins did as desired, and, putting his horse to the gallop, received in as few words as possible the news of the night's occurrence at Lenham court as he and his old colonel made their way side by side through Oxford street and the Strand, never once losing sight of the mongrel that was, he fancied to be, the clew to the recovery of his property. Dodging and winding his way through market carts and hackney coaches the dog, never once relaxing his speed, diverged into by-streets and lanes until he disappeared up a court in Leather lane.

Dismounting and giving their horses in charge to a lad, a
pressed a watchman into their service, they advanced up the court in single file. Sir William led the way, a cocked pistol in either hand; Maj. Higgins, who came next, was unarmed; the watchman brought up the rear in a leisurely way that showed him by no means thirsting for the fray. Doorway after doorway was examined, but the cur seemed literally to have vanished. In an angle of the cul-de-sac into which they had entered Sir William at last discovered an outside wooden staircase. Despite the remonstrances of his companions, he persisted in creeping cautiously up the crazy stairs. There, curled up at a door and apparently fast asleep, lay the clew who had so faithfully but unconsciously guided him to his master's lair.

A summons to open the door met with no response. Sir William, to whom anger and excitement gave additional energy, put his knee to the door, bidding Maj. Higgins "duck" as he did so. The door yielded with a crash; a shot passed over the lowered heads of the two officers and took effect in the cocked hat of the watchman. A short scuffle, and the thieves saved their lives by surrendering at discretion to Sir William's pistol. On a table in their midst was spread out the whole of their "swag;" not an article was missing. A presentation sword of Sir William's, the hilt of which was thickly crusted with gems, was the only part of the booty that had met with ill usage; but every diamond, ruby or emerald that had been knocked from its socket still lay on the wor

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 5, 1894.

THERE was a decrease of $11,000,000 in the receipts of revenue from internal taxation last year.

CONGRESSMAN HICKS has introduced a bill providing for a public building at Altoona. It has been referred to a committee, and will likely not be heard of again.

A RUMOR that King Humbert, of Italy, has decided to lay down his crown, is received with doubt at European capitals, because with kings as with American office-holders, few die and none resign.

PENDERGAST, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, who has been on trial for the past two weeks, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and will pay the death penalty. The result will have a good effect on cranks of his calibre.

SENATOR QUAY, who has recently returned from a trip to Florida, said at Pittsburg Friday that in his opinion the Wilson tariff bill will go through congress practically unchanged, as the Democratic party is pledged to it and the President favors the measure.

THE Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company on Tuesday resumed operations in every department. About 2500 men are at work. Practically all the iron and steel works in Western Pennsylvania are now busy and the condition of the working people has brightened considerably.

THE resolutions adopted by the Republean state convention Wednesday are a condensation of all the calamity howling, the exaggerated partisan statements and downright falsehoods that had possession of the Republican press for the last six months whenever it touched the tariff question.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has offered to contribute one dollar for every other dollar donated by the citizens of Pittsburg for giving work in the parks to the unemployed of Pittsburg. He places a limit however, on the same to $5,000 a day or $250,000 in the total amount. It might also be mentioned that he has reduced the wages of his workmen at Homestead from 10 to 40 per cent.

THE Populist secretary of state of Kansas urges the making of two hours the local limit of a working day, on the theory that the industrial stagnation is due to over-production. No doubt the industrial situation has been aggravated by over-production—not of the necessaries of life, however; but of the quack remedies of social theorists, who have swung from the extreme of fiat money to the other extreme of fiat working days.

THE state department at Washington has received from the nobles of St. Petersburg a splendidly illuminated and printed address to the people of the United States, conveying acknowledgments and thanks for the aid extended to sufferers by famine in Russia. The address is painted on vellum and is accompanied by paintings of Russian scenes, the whole magnificently bound in Russian leather with an inscription on the back in massive gold letters.

THE last Republican administration left the incoming Democratic administration a legacy of an empty treasury, expenditures, a deficiency, and a bungling financial system. With such vicious and unbusiness-like conditions confronting it it requires careful consideration at the hands of congress, and to undo the evils of the old system will require time and patience. The evil that has been growing for years cannot be obliterated and remedied in a day.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, in his message to the Ohio Legislature, recommends a short session and as little legislation as possible. If the governor had shown as great wisdom during his career in congress as he did in the above suggestion, the country might not be experiencing the business stagnation now prevalent in every branch of trade. But happily, confidence is gradually returning, the mills are starting up, and the new year starts with the prospect of being the most prosperous in the history of the country.

THE appointment of two Democrats to the positions of Commissioners' counsel and janitor at the court house, was one of the surprises of the new year. The new board is Republican and the horde of the hungry faithful naturally expected to scoop everything in sight. The two appointments were made by Messrs. Lloyd and Dillon and fell upon the applicants with a "dull sickening thud." As Mr. Lloyd has informed them that he "don't care a d—n what they think about it," they will probably hunt jobs elsewhere.

THE Republican state convention convened at Harrisburg on Wednesday to nominate a successor to the late General William Lilly as congressman at large, and Gallusha A. Grow was chosen by acclamation as the party nominee. The nomination, of course, is equivalent to election. Mr. Grow started in public life as a Democratic tariff reformer and protege of David Wilmot, who held the same faith. He voted for the tariff of 1857, the nearest approach to free trade the country has ever had. In some of Mr. Grow's earlier speeches, if we are not greatly mistaken, there is sound tariff doctrine. That was when he called himself a Democrat.

WE have gone through the valley of business despondency, says the Philadelphia *Times*, and with the opening of the new year there is every prospect of revived commerce, industry and trade, if congress shall promptly discharge its duty.

Business is waiting for congress, and every business man who urges delay in the revision of the tariff and in the adoption of a sound financial policy urges the continuance of business depression, which always carries with it want to the laborer. Tariff revision is demanded by an overwhelming majority of the American people In the two great national contests of 1890 and 1892 the people expressed themselves for tax reduction by tariff revision with unexampled emphasis. It is a command that must be obeyed,

While tax reduction on the necessaries of business and of life is an imperious necessity, the supply of revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the government is a like necessity that congress must respect, and the way to provide revenue is to do it by the manifest methods possible.

Stop fooling about an income tax. It will not pass both Houses of congress, however earnestly urged, and it would not pass the approval of the country. The party that goes back to an income tax in time of peace must become a suicide.

The short and easy way to supply most, if not all, the revenue needed is to restore a tax of one cent per pound on refined sugar, with eight mills per pound on raw sugar and repeal the sugar bounty. We are now paying one-half cent per pound on refined sugar and over $10,000,000 of bounty. The addition of a half cent per pound and the repeal of the sugar bounty would give the treasury nearly or entirely the amount of additional revenue needed without perceptibility increasing taxation upon the people.

No party can afford to dally with a bankrupt treasury, no matter what party or what cause may have produced it The national credit is sacred and must be scrupulously maintained. The present treasury deficit is caused solely by the profligacy of the Republican party, but the faith of the government must be fulfilled, the expenditures must be met, and it is no grave task to adjust our tariff and internal revenue laws to supply all that is needed.

Above all let congress bear in mind that business is waiting for its action, and if there shall be delay in the restoration of business prosperity it must be because of wanton delay in congress to enact the laws clearly demanded by the sovereign power of the nation.

WHILE a bill is pending in congress for the admission of Utah into the Union, with every probability that it will pass both Houses and become a law, another bill has been introduced materially modifying the new state situation by annexing Utah to Nevada, and thus making the latter state consist of its present limits with Utah added, with a population in round numbers of 300,000, of which 260,000 would be in Utah and 40,000 in Nevada. and an area of 195,000 square miles, of which 85,000 would be in Utah and 110,000 in Nevada. It is probable, says the Pittsburg *Post*, that this bill will pass, even were its constitutionality admitted, in the face of opposition from either Utah or Nevada. Utah has just claims to come in as a state, and it would be harsh treatment to compel her to accept Nevada's state organization, name and senators in congress. It would be an attempt to punish prosperous Utah for the blunder of admitting Nevada with insufficient population 25 years ago.

The history of Nevada is striking in one particular. It is the only American state that has decreased in wealth and population the last decade. When the state was the great silver-producing region of the world few of her inhabitants troubled themselves about her future. In 1875 she produced more than $40,000,000 of gold and silver. By 1880 her production was reduced to $17,300,000, and by 1890 to $9,000,000. The census of 1890 showed she had lost more than 95 per cent. of her population in the preceding decade. Her assessed wealth had greatly decreased, and in every important respect she was poorer than when she entered the Union in 1869. Her population is now 156,000 below the ratio of population to a congressional district.

There is some respect that in the future, by irrigation, which is cheaper there than in any western state, Nevada may develop agricultural wealth. A few river valleys are productive under present conditions, and of the 1,400 farms in the state 1,200 are irrigated in whole or in part. On such farms the yield is marvelous, and shows the possibilities of developing the arid soil. The climate of the state makes possible a great variety of agricultural and fruit products. Its area of more than 100,000 square miles extends from the latitude of Spartansburg, S. C., to that of Hartford, Conn. Nevada has one advantage that many agricultural states have only imperfectly, and that is a complete railroad system, inherited from the days of her silver grandeur.

THERE was considerable fun in the Commissioners' office at this place on Monday when the new board met to appoint the different clerks for the coming year. Wertz, the new member, who is inexperienced in politics, but who is said to have been thoroughly posted by Ebensburg statesmen of the peanut variety as to how the office should be conducted, was there to reform everything, and incidentally to see that the wiley Lloyd got no more than possible. Lloyd was after a clerkship for his brother, while Dillon, the Democratic member, was merely an on-looker. After considerable wrangling with Wertz, Lloyd found that the clerkship was not forthcoming and he and Dillon made the appointments that shocked the Republican patriots outside, who were waiting patiently for the plums to fall.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 1st, 1894.—The use of money to defeat the Wilson tariff bill is the dominant idea of those who have grown rich at the expense of the consumers of the country by reason of the so-called protection legislation of Republicans. Returning Democratic Congressmen from districts having protected manufacturers nearly all agree in saying that money is being freely spent by those manufacturers in order to work up a bogus public sentiment in those districts against the Wilson tariff bill, hoping thereby to influence the Representatives to vote against the bill. Not only are halls hired for meetings to be held to protest against the bill, but individuals are employed by the hundred to come to Washington, and to get signatures at home to petitions asking that the bill be not passed, and space is bought in the columns of impecunious newspapers which claim to be independent which is filled with shrewdly written articles adapted to the locality and intended to frighten the ignorant into the belief that the passage of the Wilson bill will be a local calamity of incalculable magnitude.

All of these things were expected. The Democrats know that the men who had grown rich by legislation would not see that legislation upset without spending a part of their easily-acquired wealth to prevent. But the money is wasted as far as it's influence upon Democratic Congressmen is concerned. It is easy to find Democratic congressmen who would like to change some schedule in the Wilson bill and who propose to state their reasons for desiring a change to the Democratic caucus soon to be held and ask that it be made, but the number of Democrats who will refuse to vote for the bill if the caucus does not agree with them can be counted upon the fingers of one hand with fingers to spare. They generally recognize the fact that the Wilson bill is a party, not an individual measure, and that as good Democrats it is their duty to support the bill as it will be approved by the Democratic caucus, and they will do it. No party measure has ever been passed by congress that did not receive the votes of men whose personal inclinations and interests were opposed thereto, and none ever will be. When a man cannot bring himself to vote for a party measure, particularly when it represents tariff reform, which has been the keystone of the Democratic arch for so many years, it is high time that he should cease to call himself a party man or to expect to receive honors from the party he declines to support.

The presence of several Democrats who would be willing to preside over the government printing offices, together with the knowledge that the period covered by the bond of the Republican public printer will expire at midnight of next Sunday, makes it look as though the appointment of a new public printer would very shortly be made. The Democrats have waited very patiently for this change to be made, as there are more places outside of the civil service rules in that office than in any other single branch of the government.

To have heard some of the men who think themselves entitled to advance knowledge of all the President's movements talk this week a foreigner would have supposed that President Cleveland committed a great crime when he went down the river in company with Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle for several days' recreation without telling his would be guardians beforehand. The antics of these smart alecks would be amusing if they were not so absurd.

Representatives McMillin, of Tennessee, and Bryan, of Nebraska, who were appointed a sub-committee by Chairman Wilson to report to the Democrats of the ways and means committee of the House the features of the internal revenue bill that is to make up the deficit that will be made in the receipts of the government by the Wilson tariff bill, have decided upon their report. It will recommend that a tax of 2 per cent be imposed upon all incomes $4,000 and over; that a tax be imposed on inheritances of personal property, the rate to be fixed later; that the tax on cigarettes be increased to $1 50 per 1000, and that a tax of 6 cents a pack be levied on playing cards. They estimate that a bill on these lines will bring in about $45,000,000.

A sub-committee of the senate committee on foreign relations, composed of Senators Morgan, Butler, Gray, Sherman, and Frye, this week began the Hawaiian investigation authorized by Senator Morgan's resolution. They heard several witnesses friendly to the provisional government and adjourned until next Tuesday, when other witnesses will be here. Nothing will be made public until the work is finished and the report of the committee made. M.

Fast in a Hollow Log.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Charley Bruno, the 12-year-old son of Andrew J. Bruno, of Sodus Center, went rabbit-hunting on Tuesday afternoon. Near a piece of woods about a mile from the house he shot at a rabbit and crippled it. Charley followed the tracks in the snow until they reached a hollow log, in which the rabbit had taken refuge. He took off his overcoat and crawled in after the rabbit, and stuck so fast that he could not move either in or out. After supper that night, Charley not having put in an appearance, Mr. Bruno decided to hunt him up. The Walkers who lived near, reported that they saw the boy in the afternoon trudging through the field in the direction of the woods, carrying his rifle, and that soon afterward they heard a shot.

Mr. Bruno, accompanied by the hired man and Mr. Walker and the latters' dog, started for the woods, the dog leading. Soon the dog began to howl and came running back to the party. They followed and found the dog barking at the foot of a hollow log. Mr. Bruno struck a match, and looking into the hole, espied the boy's legs sticking out. Charley was pulled out in an unconscious condition and carried home. On the way he revived.

An Iron Company Assigns.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., January 2.—The Montgomery Iron company, of Fort Kennedy, made an assignment to-day to tha Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company, of Harrisburg, for the benefit of creditors. A. S. Patterson, the president of the company, declined when approached to estimate the assets of the company, which are mostly real estate. The liabilities are $330,000. The failure was foreshadowed a few days ago by that of the Mahoning Rolling mill, both of which have their general offices at Philadelphia, and Mr. A. S. Patterson is President of both. The Montgomery Iron company was established in 1834. The authorized capital is $150,000, which has all been paid in. It is and always has been a close corporation, and the amount of dividends paid has never been stated. The annual capacity of the plant is 26,000 gross tons. President Patterson's brother. Joseph Storm Patterson, is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company.

Here is an Odd Family.

MUNSON, Pa., January 1.—Jason Hiers, of this place, died on Friday. He was only an ordinary laboring man, but was widely known as the father of the oddest family of children on record. They are seven in number. The eldest, a boy of 18, has thirteen fingers and thirteen toes. He has seven fingers on his right hand and six on his left, and seven toes on his left foot and six on his right. Next to him is another boy, 16 years old. As long as this boy is quiet no one would suppose that there was anything unusual about him, but the moment he opens his mouth to talk he loses all control of his hands, arms, feet and legs, and they jerk and work and kick around as if they were hung on wires. The boy is slow of speech as his limbs are active, and in answering a simple question, it is no uncommon thing for his legs to have carried a rod or more away before he is able to articulate yes or no.

The third child is a girl, who is a hunchback and a dwarf. She is 14 years old. A boy next to her is deaf and dumb. The fifth child has a bright red birth mark encircling her neck like a strip of red flannel. It is an inch wide. The other two children are twins, two years old—a boy and girl. The boy's head is covered with a dense growth of hair, while the girl has not the sign of a hair on her head, her poll being as white, bare and shiny as a billiard ball. The girl is fat and the boy lean. When the boy cries the girl laughs heartily, and when the little fellow is merry the girl yells and sheds tears, so that one of them is laughing or crying most of the time.

Everyone of these odd children is healthy and bright. Mrs. Hiers is a fine looking woman, and up to the time her husband was injured, a week ago, by a falling tree, he was sound physically and mentally.' He died from the effects of the accident.

Settling a Feud.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., January 2—When the sun set at Dayton, a small mining town near here to-night, it was the scene of the wildest excitement. Two hundred miners from the little town of Frazier, two miles away, had been there to wipe it from the face of the earth. They had left on the field last night where a fierce battle took place, wounded men and companions were literally cut to pieces. For the last five years a feud has existed between the towns of Dayton and Frazier.

Last night a dance was in progress in the village hall at Dayton, and nearly half of the people of the town were present. The dance was at its zenith when with loud hallooing and noise enough to frighten a regiment of soldiers, a great crowd of miners from Frazier flocked to the hall. The Dayton men hastened home and secured their Winchesters. City Marshal Lawson was dancing with a crowd of miners in the hall. He was begging them to be quiet and go home. Someone drew a revolver and fired, the bullet entering the officer's stomach, killing him instantly.

In a moment the news of his shooting was carried to the men in the square. They hastened to the restaurant and there, outside in the yard, a bloody battle with knives and revolvers took place. Frank Doud, deputy United States marshal under President Harrison, was horribly injured. John Guftason, a prominent man of the town, was literally cut to pieces. The battle was furiously fought for half an hour. When the fray was over a half dozen persons on each side were injured and one was killed. In the morning the miners returned to their homes at Frazier. Eight of the ringleaders were arrested.

A Horrifying Discovery.

INDEPENDENCE KAN., Jan. 1.—One of the most horrifying discoveries was made this morning, when Al Brown, son-in-law of George W. Read, manager of the Long Bell Lumber Company, broke into the home of the latter and found Mr. Read clad only in his night clothes sitting dead in a chair before a hot stove fed by natural gas, his body in an advanced state of decomposition. Edith Scott, a domestic of the family, lying dead on the floor of her room, and Mrs. Read and her 5 year-old son in bed, the boy dying and the mother unconscious.

The terrible tragedy is shrouded in mystery. Many theories are current as to the causes, one being asphyxiation, another accidental poisoning, and another foul play. The fact that two gas stoves in the house were burning at full force practically explodes the theory of asphyxiation, and the fact that no bruises were found on either person renders the murder theory almost incredible, leaving accidental poisoning as the most probable cause.

None of the family were seen later than Saturday evening, leaving no doubt whatever that Mr. Read and the domestic had been dead 36 hours before discovered. Every room in the house was intensely hot, and, there being no ventilation, the fumes from the badly decomposed body of Mr. Read were stifling.

Mr. Reed came here twelve years ago from Shelbyville, Ky. An autopsy was held to-day but nothing definite can be ascertained until the analysis of the stomach can be completed. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow morning.

A Frightful Collision.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 2.—A Rock Island freight train crashed into the rear of a Union Pacific freight 10 miles east of here about 6 o,clock this morning. The Union Pacific caboose, a passenger coach, a car load of hogs were burned. The dead are: Herman Smise, stockman, Clay Centre Kansas.

——Martin, stockman, Wakefield, Kansas.

James Atwood, conductor.

——Johnson, of Tescott, Kansas.

The injured are: William Haskins, of Randolph, Kansas, spine and back badly hurt, will probably die. B. F. Posten of Hill Centre, Kansis, head and back injured, will die.

T. M. McCrary of Tescott, Kansas, internally injured otherwise, will recover, but will be crippled.

G. M. Spencer, of Clyde, Kansas, head and body injured.

When Atwood saw the collision was inevitable, he went into the combination coach and baggage car at the end of the train to warn passengers. The crash came before he could accomplish his purpose and he was killed.

The stockmen are missing and it is believed they were killed and their bodies burned.

Poisoned by Eating Cheese.

BIRMINGHAM' January 3'—Daniel Webster, wife and two sons were poisoned at their home near Millville yesterday by hogshead cheese, eaten at supper. Mrs. Webster died about midnight, before help could arrive. Her agony was terrible. The lives of the two boys and Mr. Webster are hanging by a thread. It is supposed that the cheese was poisoned by contact with a metal vessel in which it was placed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS AND OTHER NOINGS.

—Three million American citizens of over 30 years of age were unmarried in 1890.

—The largest theatre in the world is the Chicago opera house, which covers three acres.

—A company with $10,000 capital has been formed at Beaver, Pa., to build a first class laundary.

—Alfred Lewis was yesterday sentenced at Warren, O., to 15 years in the penitentiary for wife murder.

—There were fewer miles of railway constructed in 1893 in the United States than any other year in the last 16.

—James H. Anderson, of Grove City, Pa., was killed at New Castle, Pa., Tuesday night, by falling under a train he was going to board.

—What is claimed to be the first newspaper in the Kongo Free State has just been started at Vasten by two educated colored women.

—Chauncey H. Andrews, the millionaire railrad operator and iron manufacturer, died on Christmas day at Youngstown, Ohio, aged seventy.

—Executive Commissioner Farquar has notified Governor Pattison that he has sold the Pennsylvania state building at Chicago for $2,500.

—The Robinson Manufacturing Company has been organized at New Brighton, Pa., to manufacture improved Bauxite bronze, used for boxing machinery.

—While Abraham and John Lenz, farmers near Shannopin, Pa., were at work in a field, three unknown men overpowered their sister and stole $3,000 from the house.

—A Kentucky farmer is slaying thousands of English sparrows by soaking wheat in sweetened whisky and killing the birds when they have eaten themselves drunk.

—Four masked burglars bound and gagged John Jenkins, watchman in the Westmoreland Specialty Company's works at Grapeville, Pa., Tuesday night, blew open the safe and stole $75.

—Electricity is gaining a strong foothold in Japan, Telephone exchanges have been established in several of the principal cities, and there is a project of constructing an electric railway in Tokio.

—John Cummings, of Omaha, a heavy drinker, overturned a lamp, set the house on fire, and prevented his wife, child and mother-in-law from escaping from the burning building. Cummings perished with the other three.

—Samuel S. Blair, superintendent of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and a Clearfield county coal operator, failed yesterday. An execution for $29,278, in favor of his three sons, was issued out of the Blair county courts against him.

—France is about to issue postal cards in the form of check books with stubs. The sender can make memoranda of their contents on the stub, which may be stamped at the postoffice, giving a verified record of the correspondence.

—S. L. Fleishman and B. May, doing business as Fleishman & Co., general notion store, Pittsburg, Pa., made a voluntary assignment to Jacob Affelder, of Allegheny. Appraisers were appointed and the assignee has taken charge of the firm's business.

—Two miners, named Peter Levitz and John Zinkr, both Polanders, were killed in the twin shaft at Pittston, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon by a fall of rock. They were engaged at the time in propping an unsafe roof in one of the lower lifts of the shaft.

—Governor Pattison ate his New Year's dinner with two hundred howling, enthusiastic newsboys at Harrisburg. He was the central figure at the annual dinner given by the Harrisburg *Telegram* to newsboys. The Governor, Secretary Tate, Mayor Eby, W. F. Jordan and others made speeches.

—The bureau for the registration of Chinese laborers in conformity with the McCreary law opened for business on Tuesday morning at San Francisco. Large rooms had been secured convenient to the Chinese quarters. Eight clerks who are in readiness to issue certificates, had almost nothing to do. Up to noon only two applications for certificates had been made. The collector has had circulars in Chinese freely distributed among the Chinese, urging them to come forward promptly.

—A Slippery Rock, Lawrence county farmer, named Sampson Getholtz, on the nigh: before Christmas, attempted to personate Santa Clause by making a real bona fide "rightly" passage down the chimney of his house, to the surprise of his family. He was, however, much surprised himself to find that his corporation was too bulky to pass a narrow space above the centre of the chimney, where he found himself bound to make known his unpleasant predicament by calls for help. His family did not recognize his voice, coming as it did from so unaccustomed locality, and fled from the house in terror and alarmed the neighbors, by whose kindly and timely aid he was rescued from his dangerous position.

Fashion Notes.

Elegant tailor made garments or those for the promenade are of plain cloth. They are often beautifully braided or trimmed with a soutache of another shade. A novel way of using fur is in perpendicular bands on the seams, starting from a fur head at about the height of the knee. Odd combinations are encouraged, and black and white, though not new, still in high favor. The mingling of lace, embroidery and fur form the rich fashions of the present moment. The Eton jacket, the Figaro and Zouave seem likely to remain fashionable for some time to come. A feature of this season's fashions is the richness of the materials used in gowns. The new dahlia tint, myrtle and brown are much seen in woolen goods combined with more silk. These items of interest give only a faint idea of the many instructive points contained in the McDowell illustrated magazines from which they have been selected.

These journals are the standard authorities in either Paris, London or America on everything pertaining to fashion. Besides their useful information they give valuable lessons to dressmakers and offer unusual inducements in the form of patterns and coupons. "La Mode de Paris" and "Album of Fashion" cost only $3.50 a year each or 35 cents a copy. "The French dressmaker," an exceedingly practical magazine, is $3,00 per annum. "La Mode," a family journal, which is intended to enter into every home, costs only $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. If you are unable to procure any of these magazines at your newsdealer, do not accept any substitute from him, but apply by mail to Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street. New York.

The Ebensburg Schools.

Report of Ebensburg Public Schools, for the first month, ending Dec. 20, 1893.

TEACHERS.	Whole No. in attendance. Room	Boys	Girls	Total	Average attendance. Boys	Girls	Total	Visitors
Allie Lloyd	1	19	31	50	15	25	40	0
Annie Reynon	2	19	21	40	17	18	35	1
Myra Richardson	3	21	19	40	19	17	36	0
Maggie Shenkle	4	21	21	42	17	19	36	2
Annie Jones	5	23	25	48	18	21	39	1
T. L. Gibson	6	20	25	45	18	21	39	0

Following are the names of pupils who were perfect in attendance during the month:

Room No. 1.—Ethel Thomas, Emma Tibbott, Gertrude Englehart, Louise Blair, Carlotta Luttringer, Bertha Maken, Jane Boney, Maggie Evans, Ethel Weaklen, Alberta Luther, Gussie Owens, Gertrude Isenberg, Aline O'Hara, Bennie Davis, Willie Davis, Don Connell, Charlie Brown, John Kelly, Warren O'Hara, Alfred Isenberg.

Room No. 2. Katie Gray, Fannie Thomas, Mary Grace Blair, Mildred Owens, Mildred Shoemaker, Anie Hunt, Margaret Connell, Bennie Luttringer, George Empfield, Albert Brown, Allen Barker, Dannie James, Hugh Evans, John Ferguson.

Class leaders: A Class, Hugh Evans; B Class: Mildred Shoemaker.

Room No. 3. Cerl Englehart, Jesse Evans, Tommy Evans, Willie Craver, Richie Owens, John Rees, Ralph Davis, Edwin Rees, Alonzo Creswell, Elmer Davis, Lida Davison, Lovell Barker, martina Luttringer, Hattie Brown, Carrie mobley, Agnes Connell, Eva Garman, Flora Williams,

Class leaders: A Class, martina Luttringer; B Class, Eva Garman.

Room No. 4. Dora Williams, Mollie James, Blanche Gant, Sibbie Shields, Dannie Thomas, Walter Apel, Walter O'Hara, Irving Sipe, Alvie Evans, Emma Craver, Minerva Empfield, Pearl Kruise, Eddie Shoemaker, Joseph Crouse, Emmet Weaklen, Dellie Chute, Rhoda Ritter, May Jones, Mabel Creery, June Davis, Joseph Davis, Bertie Connell, Charles O'Hara, Irvin Good, David Ludwig.

Class Leaders: A Class, David Ludwig; B Class, Minerva Empfield.

Room No. 5, Herbie Evans, Herschell Evans, Elmer Davis, Charlie Davison, Leo Luttringer, Arthur Evans, Walter Jones, Lizzie Ludwig, Florence Evans, Alice Weaklen, Mildred Fish, Bessie Evans, Jennie Empfield, Floy Stiles, Mary Connell, Bessie Shoemaker, Ethel Shields, Marie Myers.

Class Leaders: A Class, Allee Weaklen; B Class, Lizzie Ludwig.

Room No. 6. Morgan Evans, Charles Hasson, Butler Roberts, Eddie Jones, Harry Wilber, Harvey Williams, Charles Evans, Ollie Davis, Peter Ludwig, Wellington Evans, Eddie Craver, Philip Shoemaker, Jesse Ferguson, Monnie Murray, Minnie Craver, Ida Craver, May Davis, Mary McCabe, Jennie Dinsmore, Stella Creery, Annie Tibbott, Eliza Jones.

Class Leaders: A Class, Monnie Murray, minnie Craver; B Class, Butler Roberts; C Class, Edwin Craver, Eliza Jones.

B. & B.

Every Woman

WHO READS

This paper ought to know of the

Price Reductions

in these stores for this month of January, 1894's business. Every Department, up stairs and down, participates in this great

Clearance Sale,

which we have begun earlier than usual, and which will be pushed with so much energy, and the price reductions will be so positive, that it will be to your profit to know about, if you have any purchases at all in the DRY GOODS LINE to make.

Lot American Dress Goods,

39 inches wide, ¾ wool,

15 Cents.

50 pieces Columbian Plaids,

All-wool Cloth Plaids; they are 38 inches wide,

30 Cents,

Always sold heretofore at 50 cents.

Lot Fine Cloth Plaids,

Dollar goods for

50 Cents,

And these are 50 inches wide.

Lot Fine All-Wool Crepons,

In colors, 38 inches wide,

35 Cents,

Down from 75 cents.

Lot 50 inch

Imported Novelty Dress Goods,

$1.00 and $1.25 stuffs, they are at

35 Cents.

And all FURS and WINTER WRAPS at way down prices.

And if you cannot come, it'll pay you well to write our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT about these and other values.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Ryan, late of the borough of Lilly Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

T. W RYAN,
Executor

Lilly, Pa., Dec. 22, 1893.

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Washington twnship in July last, a stray heifer with long sharp horns, and white spots on flank. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM BEHE,
Lilly, Pa.

Dec 22, 1893.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an election of directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County will be held at the office of the Secretary in Ebensburg, on **Monday, January 8, 1894,** between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. DICK,
Secretary.

Dec. 15, 1893.

TO THE

CASH BUYERS

OF

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We extend an invitation to visit our Large Dry Goods Store on Main street Gallitzin. We carry by far the Largest and Cheapest Line of Dress Goods in town. Dress Goods from 12½c. per yard up to the Finest Henriettas, Cashmeres, Serges and Cloths, Fancy and Stylish Notions, men's Shirts and Underwear, ladies' and children's Underwear at Low Prices. Fine line of Rubber Goods. Can sell you Blue Prints at 5c.—the kind for which other stores charge 7c. Lancaster gingham, 7c. per yard. Yard wide muslin at 5c. per yard. Blankets from $1.00 per pair to the finest in the market. Full line ladies' and men's Shoes.

Good, comfortable place to try your Shoes on. With plenty of daylight in our store you can see what you are getting.

In a word come and see our stock. As we buy for cash and sell for cash we can save you money.

THOS. BRADLEY,

CHEAPEST CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE.

If You Want

GOOD FLOUR

TAKE YOUR GRAIN TO THE

OLD SHENKLE MILL

In Ebensburg.

THE

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

For the Manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg, and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your Grain and give us a trial Each man's grain is ground separately and you get the flour of your own wheat The mill is run every day with the BEST OF POWER.

SAMUEL D. LUDWIG,
Proprietor.

sep15.93

Too Many Goods!

OWING to a miscalculation and too much warm weather I have about Ten Thousand Dollars' worth too many heavy goods which will be sold at prices that will astonish you. Never before in the history of Cambria county has Clothing been offered at such low prices. Nearly everyone in Northern Cambria knows that my prices have always been the lowest for good goods in the State, and this Cut has knocked the bottom out of all former prices. My loss will be your gain.

For the next 30 DAYS I will sell Heavy Clothing, Overcoats and Underwear at 20 per cent less than they cost to be manufactured. Call and see me.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH.

Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and **FREIGHT PAID** on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

may2 '93y

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Annie R. George, late of the borough of Wilmore, Cambria county, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. GEORGE,
Administratrix

NOV. 24, 1893.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 00 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 50 p m
Mail Train	4 20 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a m. and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.50 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.15 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 10.55 a m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PEVAHOUSE, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

For Sale.

Two nice five-year-old Bay Horses, well broke, good to work, both single line leaders, sound in every particular. Will make a good draft team. Good action and fine style, and both kind and fine tempered. Will sell at a good bargain.

REUBEN FOX,
Tyrone, Pa

Dec. 22, 1893.3t.

...bria Freeman.
...BRIA CO., PA.
... JANUARY 5, 1894.

...AL AND PERSONAL.

...ing game ended on ...

...resolutions for the ...

...Time" at the opera house on ...

...issue the FREEMAN be...

...Parish, of Bellefonte, spent ...

...week in which the country ...

...of the West ward, has ...

...house on Sample ...

...Richardson, of Braddock, ...

...Veterans hold their an... the Opera House on New ...

...Baker, of Spangler, was in ... and called in to see ...

...business colleges are in town ... filling the jury wheel ...

...Loth and Harry Luth... paid this office a brief ...

...at Johnstown will ... The first attrac... Opera House.

...people of Clearfield county will ... whether they will ... permission to ...

...Beck, of this place, left on ... to Pittsburg where he will enter ... College as a student.

...the Catholic church ... were banqueted by ... on Wednesday even...

...Rose, who has been in ... Ebensburg Electric Co... for the past year, has re...

...Davis, of this place, who ... Beaver secretary, has a ... last week. It's a fatal ...

...J. Laughlin and E. J. Luth... ...ison on Christmas evening ... a performance in the ... of games.

...educational entertainment ... will be completed by April ... is to consist of Messrs. ... and Thomas Davis.

...dodo have appointed a ... Ebensburg. The mem... ...ers, H. A. Englehart ... and Jones.

...ness of the Pennsyl... ...ment at Cherrydell were ... the other day some one ... and stole $20.

...dodo are now asking ... exchange for something less ... of advertising in ex... reference to papers.

...the county commissioners ... a McGreevy, of this ... applicant for the coming ... twenty appli...

...David Lewis and daughter, Mrs. ... of Salina, Kansas, who left ... the West about ten years ... relatives and friends in ...

...Mr. McFadden, the railroad ... this office from the ... at that location down ... this office fortnight ago.

...Catholic church have been ... pastors of that city dur... and have succeeded ... in about forty of them.

...has taken his home in ... last week. The de... to Ebensburg ... ...ance to much of M...

...a room usually ex... ...ers for the first few ... But when his cus... New Year resolu... ...make up for it.

...announced that the ... has consented to do ... a recital at the ... ...ill occur for a term of ... ...dodo as heretofore.

...Mrs. Jane ... died at the ... ...ce, on December 30th. ... She was the last one ... ...children, whose surroun...

...Register and Recorder of the ... ...ty, and who is ... ...usually cool operator. ... ...n examination for ... ...dodo was found ... ...against him.

...Pasquerilla, who was charged ... ...e Loretto and also ... ...Johnstown, was ... Saturday evening in ... ...e was placed ... ...on one of the charges ... ...it is will remain ... a hearing.

...Mr. Wilson, of Summit, wid... ...ers, and a Reade town... ...ed last week to ... ...ty of five hun... ...dodo pension ... ...Mr. Wilson are also ... ...ty dollars per ... ...ty-nine months ... ...ty-nine dollars.

...Mr. Hoover have all ... ...ir department ... ...the public to use ... ...can get any other ... ...to use them. ... ...your name must ap... ...others, and ... ...is to use ...

...Weaver, the genial landlord ... on December 23rd ... the editors of Ebens... ...for his Christmas din... ...extended its thanks ... It is the custom ... remember the ... and but for the de... probably have to get ... and "passes."

...Messrs. Henry Smith, ... Frank Wertz and Frank ... characters who are ... ...ed, after slinging a hoky ... ...ball with penknives, bow... ...the yard with ropes ... were cutting their ... ...surrounding the ... ...discovered and cap...

...railroad conductor ... ...ween Ebensburg and ... ...the other ... ...and eight child... ...ranges consists of four ... ...pair being just a ... ...years of age. The ... ...at what seemed to be a ... business, but the mother had ... him, and they all passed.

—"Blind Tom," the famous pianist, will appear at the Ebensburg opera house on next Wednesday night and render some of the music that has made him famous the world over. As it will probably be his last appearance in Ebensburg, our people should go and hear him.

—Mrs. Jerkiel Hughes, many years ago a resident of Ebensburg, where her husband was engaged in keeping store, died at her home in Iowa City, Iowa, last week, aged about 80 years. Three children survive her—Widfield, Martha and Alice. The deceased was a grandmother of Mrs. T. M. Richards, of this place.

—An effort is being made to have the compensation allowed the sheriff for boarding prisoners increased. The price now paid is twenty-five cents per day. It must be a pretty sickly kind of a prisoner who will not eat more than eight and one-third cents' worth at a meal. Besides, each inmate of the jail takes his meals in his room, and it is worth something to serve meals in this aristocratic style.

—One day last week a young man named Kring, aged about sixteen years, while in the act of pouring some hot water from a kettle at the home of Mrs. Edward Peden, in Upper Yoder township, had his left thumb and three of his fingers blown off. Just after he raised the kettle some coal in the stove exploded, and it is thought the cause was a piece of dynamite that was in the coal when it was purchased.

—On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Elmer E. Conrath, of Johnstown, and Miss Charlotte V. Learn, of Cookport, Indiana county, were married at the home of the bride's parents in the latter place, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. R. Bunyan, of Brush Valley. Mr. Conrath is well known in Ebensburg, having been a teacher in the normal school in this place. The newly wedded couple will take up their residence in Johnstown.

—Mrs. Mary Casey, of Bennington, wife of the late Patrick Casey, who was killed by the cars about one year ago, died at Mercy hospital in Pittsburg, after having an operation performed. Her remains were taken to her residence at Bennington by Undertaker Conrad, of Gallitzin. Interment was made at St. Patrick's cemetery on Friday morning after a high mass was celebrated by Father Ryan. She leaves eight small children to mourn her loss.

—Mr. J. F. Gardner, Pennsylvania car inspector between Greensburg and Altoona, with headquarters in Johnstown, is authority for the statement that the westward freight business on the Pennsylvania railroad is much heavier to-day than it was one year ago. Mr. Gardner speaks by the book, as his particular business is that of car tracer. Fewer "empties" take up side tracks, he says, and full cars on long trains throw December, 1892, in the back ground.

—An empty treasury is the problem confronting the new board of Blair county commissioners. The tax collectors of the county have failed to return the amounts required to liquidate the expenditures of the Commissioners' office, and claims are piling up with no money to meet them. The Commissioners' dilemma is made worse by the county poor directors asking for an appropriation of $30,000 and the heavy expenses of the county court sessions next week, with no funds to pay jurors and witnesses.

—On Monday of last week Mr. John Apple, of South Fork, while returning from Summerhill, met with a serious accident. Mr. Apple had left his home and gone to Summerhill to attend a party. After an evening's enjoyment he left for home, going by way of the Pennsylvania railroad. While walking along the tracks a train, which was not heard by Mr. Apple, struck him and ground his right leg in a most horrible manner. The unfortunate man was taken to Johnstown where the injured member was amputated.

—This week the First National Bank of Patton will be moved into its new room and permanent quarters in the Good building in that place. The room is specially fitted for banking purposes and when occupied Patton will have not only one of the most solid banking institutions in the state but also one of the finest buildings. The main room is divided by a glass partition, finished in oak and well lighted. At the rear is a vault that is both large and convenient, and back of it is a large room for a private office.

—John L. Hoar, a blacksmith in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Altoona, was run over and killed by an electric car on the Altoona & Logan Valley road, about two miles from that city, on Christmas afternoon. He had gone for a stroll in the country, tempted by the spring like weather, and was walking along the track. Being hard of hearing he did not hear the car behind him nor the sound of the gong. The car struck him and killed him instantly. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

—John McCloskey, formerly of this county, died suddenly at his home at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Dinges, in Braddock, on Sunday morning, ages about 50 years. He had been sick but eight days with typhoid fever. The deceased was born at Lilly station, Cambria county, in 1843, and went to Port Perry when he was but five years old, in which place he resided until a few years ago, when he left to live with his sister in Braddock. He had followed coal-mining and boating during his life. His remains were interred at Braddock.

—The great offer being made by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to take the sixty teachers of the public schools of Pittsburg, Allegheny, and other points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, to Atlantic City in July is the talk of the hour. The additional inducement that the twelve teachers of the sixty who receive the largest number of votes will be taken on a supplementary trip to Philadelphia, New York and Boston after the Atlantic City trip is over is indicative of the liberality which governs the Pittsburg *Dispatch* in everything it does. Give your favorite teacher the benefit of a splendid summer outing.

—In June last an act was passed by the legislature for the punishment of any person who wilfully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever to the manager, editor, publisher or reporter of any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or serial for publication, therein any libelous statement concerning any person or corporation, and thereby secures the actual publication of the same, is hereby guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or either, or both at the discretion of the court.

—Designs for a monument at Cherry Tree, at the junction of Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana counties, to mark the spot at which Penn received the original deed of land from the Indians, for which an appropriation of $1,500 was made by the last legislature, were submitted to the board of public buildings and grounds on Tuesday at its regular monthly meeting, by a committee of Indiana county citizens. The designs were returned to the committee with the recommendation that the selection made by it would receive the approval of the board. Among the designs submitted is a beautiful one from Messrs. James Wilkinson & Son, of this place.

Argument Lists.

The following cases have been set down for argument at argument court, January 15th, 1894:

Fowler vs. Bland; Noel vs. Provident Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Wilson vs. Mays et al.; Bendon vs. Pryor; Commonwealth vs. Noel; same vs. McMullen; same vs. Matto; same vs. Aukenbower; same vs. O'Connell; Barnhart vs. Hammer; People's Building & Loan Association vs. Shiffler; McClelland, plaintiff in error, vs. Somerset Dairy Co., defendant in error; same vs. Jno. Thomas & Sons, defendant in error; in re citation in assigned estate of Ella B. McDonald; M. W. Condrick & Son vs. Cresswell; Commonwealth vs. Crouse; same vs. same; Miller vs. Betterman; Fleisher Bros. vs. Mintmier & Ogilvie; Luther vs. Ferling; Mayer vs. Ogilvie; Bolewine vs. Cresswell; McManus & Reilly, garnishee, vs. Brosiker, defendant in error; same vs. Griffith, defendant in error; Waters & Bro. vs. Myers; Weimer vs. Beilstein; Rick vs. Rick; Treasurer of Cambria county vs. Dorean et al.; McAleer vs. Harbison et al.; Sharbaugh vs. Sharbaugh; Wilson vs. Westover et al.; McKaige, administrator, vs. Douglass et al.; in re road in Reade township; Ott vs. C. & C. R. R. Co.; Commonwealth vs. Enos; Johnstown City vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; in re road from Argyle street in South Fork; Pindle vs. Work; Wilson vs. Powers; Baker vs. Lantzy; Hazelett vs. Wilt administrator; in re bridge over Clearfield creek; Glass vs. Glass; Cresswell vs. Kantz Bros.; same vs. Creed.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

The following cases will be presented for argument at argument court, January 15, 1894:

In re petition of Andrew McCarty for discharge of administrators and revocation of letters in estate of David Trexler, deceased.

In re road in Hs T. O'Friel, executor of Francis O'Friel, deceased, to show cause why letters testamentary should not be vacated and revoked.

In re exceptions to inquest in estate of Richard Sharp, deceased.

DANIEL A. McGOUGH,
Clerk O. C.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two weeks ending Wednesday, January 3rd, 1894:

Elias Rorabaugh, Conemaugh, and Hattie Humphreys, Cambria township.

James Edgar Barr and Rosela Riley, Johnstown.

James P. Murray and Amanda J. Reed, No. 6, Blair county.

Winfield Jones and Grace Wilson, Johnstown.

James H. Pountney and June R. McElearr, Johnstown.

Jacob M. Coller and Clara Miller, Dale.

Thomas C. Brown and Pearl E. Schreffler, South Fork.

Michael Kanowal and Mary Komara, Johnstown.

William G. McElearr and Mary Richards, Johnstown.

Grant Harsburger and Jennie Vincent, Reade township.

Otto Florin, New York City, and Annie L. Eldridge, Johnstown.

Daniel Orr, South Fork, and Mary E. Benner, Dunlo.

Joseph Bender, New Castle, Pa., and Kate Gallagher, Johnstown.

Robert McCann and Sarah McGoldick, Washington township.

Daniel Younker, Johnstown, and Mary Ann Grush, Paint township, Somerset county.

Norman Rhodes and Laura Allison, East Taylor township.

Andrew Dluga and Antonia Franka, Gallitzin.

Jos. Kardlel and Lena Mehelenski, Johnstown.

Conrad Becker, Jackson township, and Augusta Molter, Morrellville.

John Eckmair and Christine Kurtz, Ehrenfeld.

Antoni Fybarski and Pauline Zalaska, Johnstown.

Wreck at Lucket Station.

Last Friday evening a wreck occurred on the Cambria & Clearfield division of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Lucket station, seven miles from here that might have resulted in a great loss of life. The Hastings accommodation left Cresson about six o'clock that evening, with orders to look out for a freight. The engineer forgot his orders, it is said, and proceeded towards Kaylor station at a lively rate. When near Lucket, the engineer of the freight train caught sight of the Hastings train, and thinking there was something wrong, slacked up and succeeded in stopping his train. The engineer of the Hastings train did not see the freight until too late and crashed into it, totally demolishing the two locomotives and throwing them from the track. Brakeman Curry, of the Hastings train, was standing on the platform of the rear car at the time of the collision and was thrown down the embankment and had two ribs broken and was otherwise injured. The Ebensburg branch train was coming toward the wreck about this time and would have run into the wreck, but Mr. Curry, despite his injuries, ran back and flagged it. The smash-up delayed traffic until late Friday night. The engineer of the Hastings train, named Gearhart, has always been a trusted employe of the railroad, and this was his first accident.

Will Cost a Million.

The Cambria Iron Company has commenced the erection of a steel rail mill at Johnstown, and is pushing the work to the speediest possible completion. The estimated cost will reach $1,000,000, and part of the construction machinery is in shape for operation. The new mill is designed to be one of the models of the big plant of the Cambria company, equal if superior to the steel rail plants at Sparrow's Point, Steelton and Braddock.

There is a veritable boom in progress at the Gautier steel works there, and 1,000 men are working extra hours, making 15 hours a day. All the departments are pushed to the limit of their capacity, and it is said the works are now two months behind orders.

In addition to the $1,000,000 rail mill to be built by the Cambria Company at Johnstown, its leases on the rolling mill at Cumberland, Md., which is owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Company, will be renewed. The mill has been idle since September.

New Officials Sworn In.

All the county officials elected at the November election were sworn in on Monday, and took charge of their respective offices.

The poor directors made the following appointments: Thomas Hoover, stewart; Mrs. Hoover, matron. Dr. Jones, of Ebensburg, was appointed to attend to the poor house inside, and the following outside physicians were appointed: Dr. Hannan, of Johnstown; Dr. Mooner, of Patton; Dr. Bradley, of Gallitzin; Dr. Helfrick, of Spangler; Dr. Sloan, of Carrolltown; Dr. Rice, of Hastings; Dr. Bryan, of Ashville, and Dr. Glass, of Portage.

The Commissioners' appointments are as follows: Commissioners' clerk, John Gates; assistant clerk, Abel Lloyd, Jr.; attorney, M. D. Kittell, Esq.; janitor, H. J. Crouse (for three months); watchman up-stairs, Edward Owens.

Real Estate Transfers.

Edgar N. Peden et al. to Effie C. Peden, Johnstown, consideration, $1.

Cora E. Moses et al. to Effie C. Peden, Johnstown, $1.

John C. Taylor's guardian to Adam Lowry, Jackson, $40.

James Crawford to Adam Lowry, Jackson, $40.

Treasurer of Cambria county to Wm. H. Sechler, Jackson, $25.

Sarah Morris, executrix, to George J. Rodgers, Blacklick, $363.

John Murray et ux. to Philip Cramer et al., Jackson, $200.

Treasurer of Cambria county to Cambria county, Summerhill township, $109.

Cambria county to Pennsylvania Trust company, trustee, Summerhill township, $106.

Felix A. Lee et ux. to John H. Morley, assignee, Dale, $1.

Frederick Young et ux. to Elizabeth Lape, Stonycreek, $800.

Executor of Nicholas Helfrick to Peter Helfrick, Elder, $1.

Cambria Iron company to Lydia Blough, Upper Yoder, $196.

Cambria Iron company to Patrick Croyle, Johnstown $225.

Blubaher Coal company to Thomas Barnes et al., Barr, $4,350.

Blubaker Coal company to Thomas Barnes et al., Barr, $2,700.

Thomas Barnes et al., to Blubaker Coal company, Susquehanna, $1,700

Scott W. Jones to Martha A. Hammond, Ebensburg, $120.

John C. Martin et ux. to Frederick Bruening, Portage, $225.

Thomas Byrne, Jr., to Donald McRae, Susquehanna, $100.

Charles Miller et ux. to Elijah J. Ross, Susquehanna, $70.

James Dunn et ux. to L. D. Stiffler, Lilly, $1,850.

Emanuel Rhoades et ux. to Evan Rowland, West Taylor, $150.

James Perry et ux., to Silas W. Allen, Chest Springs, $200.

Silas W. Allen to Esther L. Douglass, Chest Springs, $300.

Francis Huber et ux. to Russel Wertz, Elder, $75.

H. P. Hewitt to J. P. Fry, Hastings, $600.

Paul Short et ux. to T. M. Sheehan, Patton, $250.

Urich Lloyd et al. to A. C. Hopkins, Susquehanna, $6,000.

Urich Lloyd to John Hipps, Susquehanna, $1.

Oliver J. Westover et ux. to Ida Westover, Susquehanna, $1,000.

John B. Murphy et ux. to John C. Luke, South Fork, $525.

J. C. Luke et ux. to Solomon W. Treece, South Fork, $650.

Thomas Barnes et al. to Blubaker Coal company, Barr, $4,350.

Peter Beck et ux. to Evans & Co., Barr, $50.

The Pittsburg Times.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," is a maxum that is peculiarly applicable to these hard times. Wastefulness at all times is foolish; it is worse than that now when thousands are suffering for lack of the necessaries of life.

The Pittsburg *Times* is an object lesson in proper economy. It presents one of the chief necessities of life, all the news at the lowest possible cost. Notwithstanding the fact that the Pittsburg *Times* is sold only for one cent a day, the claim is best for it that it is the most complete newspaper printed in Pittsburg; that every occurence of human interest in every part of the globe is promptly reported in its columns; that it is essentially a paper for the home, everything of an objectionable character being excluded; that it is the only paper in Pittsburg whose market reports are reliable and revised every day in the week; that it is the only Pittsburg newspaper which prints daily a carefully prepared department for the ladies, and once a week a report, prepared by experts of special interest to agricultural readers; and, finally it is the only Pittsburg newspaper which prints daily the highest class of fiction.

In addition to all this, the *Times* offers to all its readers at a nominal cost the opportunity to secure one of the highest class magazines printed in the country, and to the ladies their choice during the year 1894, of twelve of the most approved paper patterns, with privilege of selecting from a list of 50,000. Send for a sample copy of the *Times*, which will be mailed you free and see how there promises are fulfilled. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality a profitable business can be established by writing for the agency.

Killed by a Blast.

Miles Kennedy was the victim of a horrible accident at the quarries of the Juniata Limestone Company, near Williamsburg, Blair county, on Thursday of last week. A wrong signal had been given to the battery man by a man who was stationed at such a place that Kennedy was not out of harm's way.

He had prepared to blast a "bottom hole," and was in the act of putting the finishing touches to his work, but before he could get away to a place of safety the signal to ignite the blast was given to the man at the electric key and in an instant's time the deadly explosive had performed its terrible work, the rock was shattered into thousands of pieces, and Mr. Kennedy, being hurled with frightful force before it, was lying a mangled, bruised mass of shattered flesh and bones some distance away.

When the extent of the terrible work that had been done dawned upon the startled quarrymen they ran to their unfortunate companion's side. It was found that both his eyes were blown out, one arm and one leg were torn completely from his body; he was a mass of bruises and lacerations from head to foot, and a most diligent search failed to reveal a trace of the missing arm, which, report says was blown into atoms.

The injured man lingered in the greatest agony until 6 o'clock Thursday evening, when death came to his relief and ended his suffering. He was about 48 years of age and is survived by a wife and five children.

Holiday Cheer.

The holiday season is close upon us, and every household in the land is preparing for the plum pudding, and the general feasting and rejoicing. A little good brandy for the mince pie, rum for the pudding, or a little stimulant to keep the spirits up and the cold out, is absolutely necessary for an old-time Christmas cheer. One of the most prominent liquor dealers in the country, Mr. Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., whom we can cheerfully recommend, and who has the reputation for handling only absolutely pure liquors, will sell you the following brands of six-year-old pure Pennsylvania ryes at $1.00 per full quart or six for $5.00: Bear Creek, Gibson, Guckenheimer, Finch and Overholt. The famous Silver Age, the finest whiskey in the country, at $1.50, and Duquesne, a whiskey distilled from rye and malt, at $1.25 per quart; Guckenheimer, 4 years old, at 75c. quart, and the Anchor rye at 50 cents. You can have your choice of all kinds of California wines, gins, rum and brandy, all pure and old, at from 50cents per quart up. All goods neatly boxed and shipped by express. Send for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors to Max Klein, 82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

—The new board of county auditors commenced work auditing the receipts and expenditures of Cambria county for the past year.

The Semi-Weekly Post $1.00 a Year.

In casting about for a paper for 1894, that will meet your own wants and the wants of your family, you should not, in justice to your own interests, overlook the Pittsburg Semi-weekly *Post*, price one dollar a year. You cannot get a greater newspaper bargain anywhere in the country, indeed none so great. Two eight page papers a week, or 104 papers a year, for one dollar. It can't be beat. The success thus far met with by the Semi-weekly *Post* in subscriptions is without precedent. You want to join the club of subscribers right away. Send to the *Post* for a free specimen copy.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in January, $1,000.00.

THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

FURS.
George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the storeroom of W. A. B. Little, in Loretto, Pa., on

SATURDAY, FEB. 3RD, 1894,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Allegheny, in the county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the west by the land of the estate of John Douglass, deceased; land of the estate of Samuel Foy, and land of the estate of James Eckenroder on the north by land of the estate of F. X. Hald, deceased, and land of Peter Moran; on the east by land of the estate of Jacob Snoke, deceased, and land of Charles Tomlinson; and on the south by land of Albert Ansmus and land of Sebastian Frye, containing

116 Acres,

more or less and having thereon erected a new Frame Dwelling House and Spring House, a new 48-ft. Barn 60x70 feet, a Shop and Storehouse, all in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of the sale, and the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the time of the confirmation of the sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH F. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Silas Nagle.
Munster, Pa., January 2, 1894.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

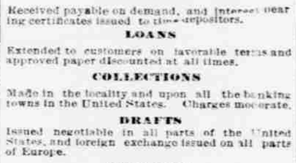
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
oct13.93

SPECIAL TRIAL LIST.
January 29th, 1894.
Grogan vs. Edwards.
Martin vs. School District Lower Yoder township.
Luhay vs. Barnes.
Gill vs. Irvin.
Wetruff vs. same.
Ruger vs. Borough of Morrellville.
Brass vs. McCloskey.
Powers vs. Cresswell.
Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Burk.
Rively vs. P. R. R. Co.
Wilson & Co. vs. Smith.
Vincent, Harstow & Co. vs. Cresswell.
Taylor vs. Caldron.
Borough of Gallitzin vs. Gains.
B. S. Trauerman & Co. vs. Benshoff & Co.
Cope vs. Horner & Howard.
Chestnutwood vs. Weaver.
Huntley vs. Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company.
Edison General Electric Company vs. Cresswell.
Ridall vs same.
Treasurer Cambria county vs. Weakland et al.
Same vs. Miller et al.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.
Jan. 5, 1894.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED
Best Set Works in the World.
Saw Mill & Engine
Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Cats.-ogue.
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PENNA.



W. R. HARRISON & CO.,
M'F'RS. CANTON, OHIO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary in the estate of Bernard McNeill, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, have been granted to me. All persons owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JOHN McNEILL,
Surviving executor of Bernard McNeill, dec'd.
Gallitzin, Pa., January 2, 1894.

ADMINISTATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Fred. W. Davis, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Dec 22, 1893. Administrator

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned residing in Gallitzin borough on or about December 1st, 1893, a large brindle cow, hind legs and tail white, and wearing a medium sized bell. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. ERNEST YONKIN.
Dec. 15, 1893.3t.

BUSY? ..OF.. COURSE.

THE BIGGEST CROWD is the best proof of public confidence justly reposed in a merchant, and of the best place that gives the best value for the money.

Hitting the nail on the head requires a good eye. Use your good eye and make a note of our name and prices.

Mr. H. Orth, our buyer, has returned from the East, and while there bought large and got good prices. We buy only for CASH and cash buys more than credit these dull times. We have a larger stock than ever before, therefore we are able to quote some g

In Dry Goods.

Ginghams in all paterns at 5 cents per yard.
Muslin, full width, at 4½ cents per yard.
Blue calicos, all patterns, at 5 cents per yard. Just think of it, former price 6¼ cents per yard.
Outing cloth in every style at 10 cents per yard.
Table Linen, white, at 20 cents per yard.
White flannel at 20, 35 and 48 cents per yard.
Red flannel from 18 to 35 cents per yard.
Gray flannel at 12½ cents per yard.
Storm serge, blue or black, at 40 cents per yard.
Broadcloth, blue or black, 56 inches wide, at 85 cents.
All-wool Henrietta, 54 inches wide, $1.00
Bordered serge, gray or brown, at 22 cents.
Camel hair mixed, the latest dress goods, at 40 cents.
Any color of Casmere you want 25 cents per yard.
Hop-sacking, the latest and most fashionable dress goods, at 85 cents per yad.
Chenille table covers, very pretty, from $1.48 to $2.50.

Ladies' Furnishing Department.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed vests, with sleeves, at 25 cents.
Ladies' wool hose at 20 cents.
Ladies' Fascinators from 15 cents to $1.50.
Ladies' Coats, all sizes, from $1.50 to $15.00.

Blankets and Haps in Abundance.

Gray and white blankets from 75 cents to $6.48 per pair. Remember these blankets are full 10-4 wide. Haps, full size, from 65 cents to $3.00.

CLOTHING.
FOR BOYS

Boys' suits, latest styles, from $1.24 to $7.00.
Youth's suits in the very latest patterns, commencing at $2.80 and up.
We bought a special lot of boys' three-piece suits, sizes 9, 10, 11 and 12. They are actually worth $12.00. We can sell them for $3.50 and $4.98. They are dandies.

Better suits at [illegible]
The overcoat season is here. Our sales have started and they are going fast.
WHY?
Because no one ever saw them so cheap.
We are prepared for a big trade in pants. We mean to sell and can't help it. If you look at our fine line you will buy.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WE ARE IN THE LEAD.

Stiff hats, the latest styles, for $100.
Better quality stiff hats from $1.25 up to $2.50.
Caps in all styles and kinds from 10 cents to $1.00.
Good heavy overshirts for 48 cents.
All-wool blue, black and grey shirts for $1.25.
Latest styles laundried shirts, with collar attached, from 75 cents up to $1.50.
You ought to see

Our Line of 24c. Ties.
THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

All-wool "Golden Rule" underclothing at 50 cents.
Camel's hair, the best made underclothing, for 75 cents each.
Two-threaded "non-shrinking" underclothing, any stripe or pattern you want for $1.00 each.
These goods are manufactured by the Switz Condee Mills and a guarantee accompanies each and every one.

CARPETS.

The carpets this season are very nice. The patterns are bright and fascinating. See them and you will be convinced that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT for anybody. We carry

LARGER STOCK OF OIL CLOTH

than any other store on the mountain. It is beautiful.

Beds, [illegible]
Lounges, Moquet plush, very fancy, for $5.50.
These lounges are full six feet long and good width.
We carry the best assortment of rockers in town.
It would do you good to see our leader: A cane bottom rocker, with very fancy back, for $2.98.

Kitchen Tables, $1.98.

Breakfast Tables, drop leaf, six legs, for $3.00.
Six foot extension tables, drop leaf, oak, for $5.00. Child's rockers from 50 cents to $1.75.
See our

CHILD'S ROCKER FOR $1.24

We give you one mattress bed tick cotton top and woven wire spring for $5.00.
"Solid bottom" kitchen chair, light or dark, $3.00.
Ask any of our customers and they will recommend and advise you to buy our $6.24 cane chairs.

SHOES!
A GREAT VARIETY!
ALL SHAPES AND STYLES.

Ladies' Dongola tip, button, C. S. or opera, $1.25.
Ladies' Dongola tip, spring heel, $1.25, $1.35, $1.75 and $2.00.
Ladies' Dongola tip Blucher, $2.50.
Men's buckle brogans, 95 cents.
Men's zip or plain Congress and Bals at $1.25.

ORTH & CO.,
THE PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

A Breakfast Appetite
Can Best Be Aided By
THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
Concisely Told and Brightly Commented Upon.

The Patriot is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the state and the only one printed at the state capital, the official and political centre of the commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

The Patriot is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other state papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be tariff reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a governor, members of congress, and a state legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read, and the man who reads should get The Patriot, daily or weekly.

To place The Patriot in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the daily from now until March 1, 1895, by mail to any new subscriber on receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. The WEEKLY will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895 on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

The Patriot is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a Cent a Word Column for other wants.

DAILY, every week-day morning in the year, $6 a year.
WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The NEW YORK Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun
Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price, 5c. per copy. By mail, $2 a year.
Daily, by mail, - - $6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, - $8 a year.
The Weekly, - - - $1 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

Mountain House
STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Lamber, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.
Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.
Estate of John Metzgar, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of John Metzgar, late of the borough of Lilly, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to me. CAROLINE METZGAR,
Lilly, Pa., Dec. 15, 1893.6t. Executrix.

HAVE YOU READ
The Times
PHILADELPHIA
THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegience in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent to anyone sending their address.

TERMS:—Daily, $3.00 per annum; $1.00 for four months. 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. Sunday Edition, twenty-four large, handsome pages—108 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month. Weekly Edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to
THE TIMES,
Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED!
—A LARGE LOT—
Boots & Shoes
—BOUGHT AT—
Sheriff's Sale!
—FROM THE STOCK OF—
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

1794. 1894.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars call on or address H. A. ENGLEHART,

HUNTING WILD BEES.

The Ingenious Method of a Connecticut Man.

Tracking the Insects to Their Trees with the Aid of Loaf Sugar — How It Is Done Bees with a "Jag."

Up in Litchfield county lives Bert Beeman, one of the most famous bee hunters of the state, writes a Connecticut correspondent of the New York Sun. Mr. Beeman takes to the business by instinct, and so far this season has found nine bee trees and scooped in a hundred pounds of wild honey. I will honey it must be remembered, has a flavor peculiarly its own which cannot be duplicated in the concoctions of glucose and flavoring extracts manufactured to order. Mr. Beeman has his own method of finding bee trees, and he does not reveal them to every Tom, Dick and Harry who asks him. Bee trees are not so numerous in Connecticut that there are enough to go round, so those few who possess the peculiar nature or instinct which picks out such a hive are keeping their knowledge to themselves.

There is one method which the Litchfield county bee hunter uses in certain cases which he has no objection to being known. When he leaves home for an expedition he takes along with him several lumps of loaf sugar. Arriving in the woods he moistens two or three lumps and places them on the stump of an old tree or on a rock, and sits down to smoke his pipe and wait. Development come rapidly. A bee hovers over the spot, scents the sugar, takes a few sips, and flies away. Pretty soon it returns, accompanied by other bees, and these go and bring more, until finally quite a swarm will be hovering over that sugar. Mr. Beeman gets in his work now. Cautiously he catches one of the bees, and with his sharp penknife he slits both wings. This doesn't harm the bee, and makes it distinctive. Keeping his eye on this bee he takes out his watch and notes the time when it flies away and the time when it comes back again, also the direction which it takes. From long experience the hunter knows just how long it will take a bee laden with honey to fly a certain distance and discharge its load of sweets, and how long it requires to return without its load. By making his calculations he knows just about how far the big tree is. Following the direction of the bee's flight to the distance he has calculated it doesn't take long, with careful watching, to find the tree. As a rule this system works perfectly, though circumstances may make the location of the tree somewhat tedious and laborious. Mr. Beeman's experience has brought him in a good income during the fall of each year, and he has gained quite a reputation as a honey hunter.

A peculiar story of bees on a glorious spree comes from up Bristol way and shows that "jag," however distinctive it may be to the senses, sometimes results fatally to insects as well as individuals. Mrs. Theodore Hyde was making "sweet pickle" pears a few days ago, and sweet pickle, especially after it is spiced, has a very penetrating as well as seductive odor. Mrs. Hyde left the jar of pickle in her kitchen, with the window open, for a little while, until she had time to run into a neighbor's and swap receipts for making pickles. On her return she was greatly put out, not to say alarmed, to find that her new pickle had attracted a swarm of bees, and her kitchen was in possession of the insects, which knew how to defend themselves when attacked. She awaited the return of her husband at dinner time to know what to do. He quietly picked up the jar and set it out on the lawn, where, during the afternoon, the bees continued to imbibe the intoxicating concoction until over half the swarm were in a state of inebriety.

The jar remained out of doors all night. The next morning the two quarts of pickle were entirely gone, while in the jar were two quarts of dead bees which had perished from cold while too drunk to fly home. It was the most destructive jar in loss of life ever known in that region of the state.

ESQUIMAUX USE TOBACCO.

They Mix the Weed with Fine Cut Wood to Make It Go Farther.

Perhaps there is nothing more peculiar about the Esquimaux of Point Barrow than their methods of using tobacco, which, of course, they procure from the whites. They know good from bad tobacco, says the Washington Star. When they get hold of a few plugs of commissary tobacco from a vessel of the United States navy they show a marked appreciation of it. The habit of chewing the weed seems to be universal. Men, women and even unweaned children keep a quid, often of enormous size, constantly in the mouth. The juice is not spit out, but swallowed with the saliva, without producing any symptoms of nausea.

These people, for the sake of making their tobacco go further, cut it up very fine and mix it with finely chopped wood, in the proportion of about two parts of tobacco to one of wood. Willow twigs are commonly used for this purpose, possibly because they have a slightly aromatic flavor. The mode of smoking the weed thus prepared is very odd. The smoker, after clearing out the bowl of his pipe with a little picker or bone, plucks from his deerskin clothing in some conspicuous place a small wad of hair. This he rams down to the bottom of the bowl, the purpose of it being to prevent the fine tobacco from getting into the stem and clogging it up. The pipe is then filled with tobacco, of which it only holds a very small quantity. The tobacco is then ignited and all of it is smoked out in two or three strong whiffs. The smoke is deeply inhaled and is allowed to pass out slowly from the mouth and nostrils.

The method of smoking would be found exceedingly trying to any white man. In fact it usually brings tears to the eyes of the Esquimau, often producing giddiness and almost always a violent fit of coughing. A native will sometimes be almost prostrated from the effects of a single pipeful. These people carry their fondness for tobacco so far that they will actually eat the foul, oily refuse from the bottom of the bowl, the smallest portion of which would produce nausea in a civilized person. This habit has likewise been observed in northern Siberia. They also eat the tobacco ashes, perhaps for the sake of the potash they contain.

What She Was Thinking About.

The young woman had married and there was a great array of wedding presents. She didn't seem to care about them, however.

"My dear," expostulated her mother, who had made the match, "just see these lovely presents; aren't you interested in them?"

"Not much," replied the bride, "it's the future I'm thinking about."

—Oregon's salmon fisheries produce about 600,000 cases a year, and its wool clip exceeds 16,000,000 pounds. There are 25,000 square miles of pine forests, and the annual gold yield exceeds $1,000,000.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was **THOUSANDS** also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 10 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life **CURED** and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample Free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 325 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

never wants to learn, but the

WISE MAN

reads that

OLD HONESTY

CHEWING TOBACCO

is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.

JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—DR. I. E. FOWLER, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. HESS, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Do you NEED GLASSES?

EYES EXAMINED FREE

Spectacles perfectly fitted and guaranteed for 2 years. Artificial eyes inserted.

J. DIAMOND, Optician,

Estab'd. 1860. 22 S. 9th St., PITTSBURG, PA.

AMERICAN BUSINESS LIFE.

One of the Things Which an English Gentleman Cannot Understand.

This business life of American gentlemen is one of the hardest problems for an Englishman to understand correctly, says the Nineteenth Century. Till comparatively lately in England commercial business, except banking, has not been thought highly of for gentlemen. Politics, the church, the army and navy, the bar, etc., have been the outlets for English younger sons. In America it is quite different. Among the many reasons for this I will mention but the one important one, that the pursuits above mentioned afford but few openings, comparatively speaking.

The church is a poorly-paid profession for the sons of the wealthy merchants, and the army and navy are so small in number that they do not afford a field for more than a few. The bar is, of course, open, and is crowded in America as in England. Politics, for some inscrutable reason, does not seem to attract many of the higher grades of youth. Consequently, the young American seeks the commercial field, and in every American city, especially in the west, one finds at the head of cultivation and progress men whose rise has been due to successful commercial enterprise. It is well for the individual that success should be so rewarded, and it is well for the community, also, that the man of business, who has gained his success on legitimate lines, should be its leader. In a new and partly unsettled country like America, so fortunately situated as to need practically no foreign policy, and to fear no foreign enemies, the creator or the distributor of wealth is a far more valuable man than the politician or the soldier.

The sanguineness of the American is another feature especially striking to an outsider. The whole temper of the people is one of hope. No young man enters life in any line without the fullest belief that he is going to succeed, and going to make a great deal of money, and do it all very quickly. This may be true of young men everywhere, but it is especially so in the states. And men are justified in their youthful hopes.

Practically any young man of reasonable brains and industry is sure to succeed. Openings are numerous, and the sharp-witted American is quick to take advantage of them. It is a curious fact, but one that I have often heard employers of unskilled labor comment upon, that none of their workmen were American born, unless, possibly, some of the foremen. As an Englishman, I am glad to add that rarely are Englishmen either found as unskilled laborers in American workshops.

HE WARMED UP.

The Bank President Lost That Chilly Feeling Very Suddenly.

A well-known contractor walked into a bank in this city the other day to cash a check for forty dollars, says the Washington Star. The paying teller looked at the check a few minutes, then counted out four hundred dollars and handed it to the contractor, who, although he noticed the error, said not a word, but rolled up the bills and waddled them down into his pocket. This happened in the morning, and about two o'clock the same afternoon, before the officials of the bank had an opportunity to discover the error, the contractor walked into the office of the president of the bank.

"Is this bank responsible for the errors of its clerks?" he asked the president.

"If it can be proved that any of our clerks have erred," replied the president, in a very chilly manner, "we will make the correction."

"Well, nobody saw this error made but myself," continued the contractor, "and my word ought to be sufficient proof, I think."

"I am sorry, sir," said the bank president, "but we shall have to have additional proof. We require this in order to protect ourselves; that is all."

"Very well, sir," replied the contractor, rising to leave. "I am sorry I cannot furnish what you demand. The error I referred to was the payment of four hundred dollars for a check that called for only forty dollars; but, as no one saw me receive the extra three hundred and sixty dollars, I suppose you will not want to correct the mistake. Good day, sir."

"Hold on! Come back!" shouted the bank president, who by this time was very wide awake to the abyss to which he had been led.

The matter was soon adjusted satisfactorily, and now when any person reports an error at that bank the first question asked is: "In whose favor?"

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S REFUGE.

Edgecomb, Me., Was to Have Been the Home of the Exiled Princess.

There is a building in Edgecomb, an old square, white house, concerning which an interesting story is told, says the Lewiston Journal. This tradition is that at the time of the French revolution Capt. Samuel Clough, the owner of the house, who sailed a ship between Maine and France, was engaged to bring to this country no less valuable treasure than the unfortunate queen, Marie Antoinette, and that quantities of rich stuffs, furniture and silver were put aboard his ship for the use of the exile, whose destination was to have been this same house, which then stood in Westport, it having been removed to the main land on a raft sixty years ago. It is yet occupied by Capt. Clough's descendants.

One circumstance which lends confirmation to this story is that a similar legend attaches to a house in Dorchester, Mass., the famous Swan mansion, then owned by Col. Swan, who spent much of his time in Paris, but who settled permanently in this country after the French revolution, his house being adorned in princely fashion. Now Capt. Clough and Col. Swan had money dealings together in Paris, Capt. Clough in 1794 having had a contract to purchase fifty thousand dollars' worth of lumber for the colonel. What more likely than that Col. Swan, who was a warm friend of Lafayette, should have engaged the Maine captain to aid him in a plan of such great importance as the attempted rescue of the French queen, with which he is credited.

Microbes Not All Dangerous.

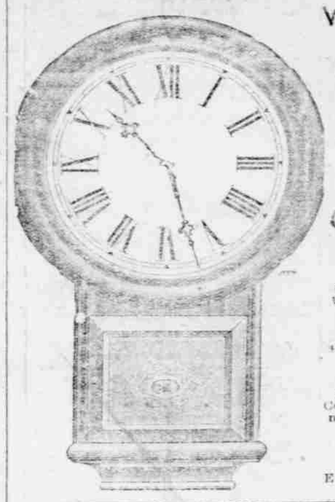
A physician tells the Cincinnati Times-Star that the widespread fear of disease germs is entirely groundless. "Everything," he says, "is full of germs or crusted with them, but every germ is not harmful. Every disease germ on the body does not produce a disease. If it did there would not be a person on the face of the earth to-morrow. People lived before disease germs were known and were as healthy as they are to-day. They lived as carefully as we do—perhaps more so. We cannot avoid contact with disease germs, but we can do what is better—strengthen the body so that it resists them as easily as a lion can a flea. Some scientists pretend to deplore a lack of precaution people take against germs. It is simply because the people see, despite theories, that every germ doesn't produce sickness any more than every man is a murderer. Every man may possibly be one, but we would not be justified in going armed on that account."

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches. In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, carriages, surreys, high grade, as built, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modernized manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp

must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe and unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp" for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light, and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the **genuine** Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over **2,000** varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World*.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Fancy Harness $24.50

No. 110 Road Wagon $42.

No. 41. Wagon, $43.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

OUR HARNESS are all Solid Oak Tanned Leather.

W. S. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR **CATARRH** HAY-FEVER AND **COLD IN HEAD**

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian **HAIR RENEWER.**

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE **WHISKERS**

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FEES BROS.'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞ The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

FEES BROS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances. Its success in quickly and permanently curing all forms of

Female Complaints,

is unparalleled in the history of medicine. Is almost infallible. Use it with confidence in cases of

Leucorrhœa, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb. It is invaluable to the Change of Life.

Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Sickness, Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, Kidney Complaints, all soon cured under its use.

All Druggists sell it, or send by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Felix Toole, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Felix Toole, deceased, late of Portage borough, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. J. M'DONNELL,
Administrator of Felix Toole, deceased.

Ebensburg, Pa., Dec. 22, 1885.

ACTIVE VOLCANOES.

Burning Mountains of South and Central America That Do Deadly Work.

The volcano of Abina, in Peru, which for a century and a half had been considered extinct, suddenly awoke from its long sleep the other day and began pouring forth lava, smoke and ashes in such quantities as to obscure the sun up to the date of the last report, says a Panama correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

Together with this news comes an account of remarkably severe earthquakes in Ecuador that shook the whole Pacific slope and extended far into the interior. A series of rapid, violent shocks continued one minute and some seconds. It created the greatest terror in Guayaquil, where at every convulsion it appeared as though the pile-built structures must go over. However, no damage to speak of occurred there, but several accounts of disasters had arrived from the interior. At Canar seven families and their homes are known to have been swallowed up by the earth. One curious incident at Guayaquil was the bursting open of the doors of the penitentiary. Many convicts escaped before the demoralized guards could pull themselves together to prevent it. Then the guards fired indiscriminately on the prisoners, those fleeing from crumbling walls as well as those escaping. The city waterworks were so damaged that a water famine was imminent. This series of shocks was felt over an area of eighty thousand square miles. At almost the same time Cotopaxi and Turguraluha burst forth in such a terrible activity as has not characterized them during the last two centuries. The South American volcanoes frequently ravage their immediate neighborhood, but it is believed here is another instance that they are safety valves that render the continent habitable.

Reports of unusual volcanic activity all along the line of the continental backbone have been coming in since the beginning of the year, and those more recently to hand indicate a steadily increasing disturbance. Alarming accounts arrived last week from Mexico of the condition of Colima, which, pouring forth vast volumes of lava and a regular bombardment of rocks and ashes, had sent the people of Jalisco fleeing in terror from their houses. Only a few months ago dispatches from Chili and Peru told of fierce outbursts among the volcanoes of the southern Andes, and, later yet, of the seismic disturbance in the volcanic region of Cauca, in Colombia, by which an entire mountain ridge was swallowed up and a deep depression left, while elsewhere in that same region two rivers were buried by the side of a mountain tumbling into the valley.

FAIR WAS A DRAIN.

Other Cities Grudge the Millions Spent In Going to Chicago.

The close of the world's fair must have an important effect upon the business condition of the country, says the New York Post. For six months there has been a steady drain of money from all parts of the nation into Chicago—money which but for the exposition would have been expended in thousands of cities and towns. Millions of people went to Chicago between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and spent on the average a large sum for the round trip. The St. Paul Pioneer Press estimates that there must have been at least 100,000 visitors from Minnesota, and that it cost them on an average $20 apiece for the journey and $30 expenses in Chicago. This would make $5,000,000 that was taken out of Minnesota by the exposition. We believe that this not an over-estimate. We observed the other day a statement in an Iowa paper that no fewer than 450 people had gone to Chicago during the season from one county seat in that state, and although a large proportion of them went on cheap excursions, their average expenditures were estimated at $35 apiece. While there was a great number of visitors from the city and vicinity who paid but little, the expense was heavy for people from a distance, and there was a constant stream to Chicago from the remoter parts of the country.

If it be estimated that the 21,500,000 admissions represented no more than 4,000,000 separate individuals, and that the average expenditures were as little as $25, this would mean the diversion of $100,000,000 from the ordinary channels of trade into the treasury of the fair, the receipts of transportation companies, the pockets of Chicago hotel and boarding-house keepers, and the other classes who levied toll upon the travelers. It must be remembered, too, that the large part of this money came not from the wealthy, but from people who were forced to save in order to raise the necessary amount, and who consequently refrained from expenditures at home which they would otherwise have made. In this way the fair has aggravated the normal effect of the financial depression in almost every community. Its close will arrest the streams of money which from thousands of points for half a year have been flowing toward Chicago, and will thus have a very perceptible influence in improving the business situation.

THE ART OF EATING.

A Branch of Education In Which Americans Are Woefully Deficient.

"When my children get to the proper age," said the man who was smoking a briar pipe, "I intend to have them taken in hand by some competent person and given a thorough instruction in the art of eating, and, further, in the science of finding out what to eat and ordering."

"What do you mean?" inquired the man who sat next to him.

"I mean this: The average American citizen is woefully deficient in knowledge of what he can get to eat. He falls down when it comes to ordering a dinner. The great majority of people in this country are brought up frugally at home and do not know anything but the commonest dishes. The consequence is that when a man goes into a restaurant for dinner or to a hotel he gazes helplessly at the bill of fare and sees many things of which he does not know the component parts. He dares not order anything that he is not sure of, for fear of ridicule, and he falls back on roast beef and mashed potatoes. The fact is, he doesn't know anything but roast beef. Same way in a restaurant. When a waiter shoves a bill of fare under a man's nose nine times out of ten he will look it over and then say: 'Gimme a steak and some fried potatoes.' Now, the man who does this day after day doesn't want roast beef. He is sick unto death of steaks and fried potatoes. He loathes ham and eggs, and yet he keeps on ordering them in dreary and dyspeptic succession, because he doesn't know any better and he is too pround to confess his ignorance. It's that way with me, and I'll bet it's that way with most of you. I am going to relieve my children of all these things. They're going to know what's what when it comes to eating. 'No roast-beef domination!' shall be my household slogan."

And the rest of the party, says the Buffalo Express, thought it over and concluded that he was pretty nearly right.

JOB :: PRINTING.

THE FREEMAN

Printing Office

Is the place to get your

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type

We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

Lowest Cash Prices.

Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortes notice

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK, LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman

EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous home hold game **Verba.**

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and sample of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 25 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

Manufactured by

The Academic Pharmaceutic Co., LONDON AND NEW YORK.

532—536 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ROYAL ELIXIR.

An elegant English preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most diligent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities in use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

Prepared solely by

The Royal Pharmaceutic Co. LONDON AND NEW YORK,

Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.

NEW YORK BRANCH: 130, 132, 134 Charlton St.

ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as Royal Elixir, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORD. AL. { delicious taste. } 50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses. 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, { pleasant taste. } $1.00
Vinegar Bitters, old style, bitter taste. $1.00

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

Here's the Idea

Of the Non-pull-out Bow

The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED SOLICITORS FIRST-CLASS, to handle the Official Directory and Reference Book of the World's Columbian Exposition, profusely illustrated, handsomely bound, sells at popular price, pays good commission. Every body needs it just at this time and will buy it. Exclusive territory given. Send for handsome descriptive circular. W. B. CONKEY CO. Publishers. Chicago Ill.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BUGS.

Giant Beetles That Are Attracted to the Cities.

Mammoth Winged Insects That Were Unknown Previous to the Installation of the New Illuminator.

Electric bugs have made their appearance in Pittsburgh and the Dispatch of that city is full of study of them.

These bugs were in America, the country was first discovered, are very common in European countries. Before electric lights were known the bugs were seldom seen, and not often were specimens of them obtained. As soon as electric lights appeared in a city, so did the bugs.

The bugs resemble flies in shape. They have six legs or nippers and wings, a body like a beetle, and large eyes. Directly behind the eyes they have what is called a horn, which is their only weapon of defense. It is about three-eighths of an inch long and grows out straight. Their sting is powerful, but it is not poisonous, and never fight unless interfered with.

Electric bugs do not do much harm. They eat up the smaller insects, and it's a novel sight, too, of catching them. If they see a fly after insects to eat they would never capture and eat them upon their backs with their sharp claws in the air. They turn them slowly to and fro, and then attract the attention of their victim as soon as an insect alights on one of the claws it is promptly seized and devoured.

The bugs make their appearance as soon as the warm weather sets in, and are rather small at first, being less than a month they attain their full growth.

Some of them measure nearly two inches in length and are nearly an inch wide. They lay their eggs in the bottom of rivers. It is estimated that a female bug will lay three hundred eggs in three months during the summer time. The eggs remain in the water during the winter and are hatched with the first warm wave.

Toward the end of the summer the insects become scarce, the bugs and small fishes and eat them. After the bugs will go after a bug and stab it to death with their sharp claws. They then carry the carcass down to the bottom of the river and devour them for food many days.

These bugs can propel themselves through the water faster than fishes fear them, although they are sometimes attacked by them when they are quite caught. They have been known to kill some of the finny species.

The first big wave that comes down the bugs to the river, where they remain until the frost kills them, or until they die they are eaten by fishes, and a sort of poetical retribution.

There are more numerous this year than at any other time, and the bugs remain away from the city until daylight they cannot find their way back to the rivers until they come in again. Daylight has the effect on them as electric lights do, and they fly high in the air instead of running against lamp globes, and consequently do not die from exhaustion.

AN OLD IDEA.

The German Poet, Goethe, Foretold Nicaragua Canal.

Dr. Julius Goecke, professor of Germanic philology and literature at Stanford university, says that he has received most valuable information from his intimate friend Hjalmar, the father of the science in Germany, and in his turn, had been a friend of Baron von Humboldt. They had many erroneous ideas, says the San Francisco Chronicle, but that was surprising when it is considered that in the middle of the last century large parts of the earth were supposed to be inhabited by giants and others by dwarfs.

Goethe conceived the idea that the earth consist of earthly, sidereal and spiritual elements. Each star, he thought, was governed by a separate spirit, and the whole of the earth was a personification known as the earth spirit. Humboldt was a personification of the elementary element of nature.

Goethe's ideas of the geography of America are full of interest. Even at that time he was one hundred years ago, as he wrote, in speaking of cutting a canal through the isthmus of Panama:

"Humboldt suggests that the rivers on the isthmus should be used to render the cutting of a canal between the two places more advisable than at Panama. It would surprise us, he says, if the people of the United States would not before long have settled the whole country west of the Rocky mountains. On the Pacific coast are to be found the finest and most capacious harbors in the world. On these there will grow up, making a slip of it, the isthmus an altogether habitable thing."

Temperature of Surface Soil.

For twenty years the Smithsonian institute has been making observations through its forestry stations of the temperature of the air of the forests and of the soil in the forests. The observations show that the temperature of the forests is always below the temperature outside. The temperature of the soil varies according to the trees in the forests. A beech forest is much cooler than a forest of hemlock, and the trunks of the trees are always cooler than the surrounding air. Regarding the temperature of the soil, it is found that the variation in temperature is invariably less than that of the air. Outside the forests the soil is always warmer than the air in summer and colder in winter.

Crushing the Clerk.

The hotel clerk who is always ready with a prize package to his employer's friends, or to some people love the easy way of life, which blooms without cultivation, and then again, some don't—no matter who doesn't recently walked up to the desk of a hostelry.

"Can you give me a room in the house?" he asked, with the air of one who wanted the best.

The clerk sprung up at once and said:

"I couldn't very well give you a room of it," he replied, whirling the register around.

"Well, I guess somebody else will," retorted the visitor, and he picked up his bag and walked out.—Detroit Free Press.

Brittany's Big Electric Light.

An electric light of forty thousand candle power almost surpasses comprehension. Yet this great power of light is to issue from a lighthouse tower on Penmarch point, on the coast of Brittany. The beam will be seen twenty-five miles before it reaches the horizon, and after that it will be reflected on the sky for a distance of thirty-eight miles further. The greatest light on the coast of the United States can only be seen twenty-six miles in clear weather.

—A mouse lately showed a presence of mind on falling into a pan of cream. It swam round and round quite leisurely, until it was able to get a foothold on the butter. This was in the Tid-Bits.